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PALME COMMITTEE BEGINS WORK IN BUDAPEST

LD242132 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1500 GMT 24 Oct 86

[Text] The Palme Commission has started its talks in Budapest. The body was created originally at the initiative of former Swedish Prime Minister Palme. At the present session, it is primarily European security and nuclear tests that are being discussed. The members of the 17-member Palme Commission were greeted by Matyas Szuros, secretary of the party Central Committee. Taking part in the consultation are, among others, Georgiy Arbatov, director of the Moscow Institute of American Studies; Egon Bahr, member of the Presidium of the German Social Democratic Party; and Cyrus Vance, former U.S. secretary of state.

Janos Kadar, general secretary of the party, received the members of the commission in the parliament building.

Communique Issued

AU261824 Paris AFP in English 1812 GMT 26 Oct 86

[Text] Vienna, Oct 26 (AFP) -- The independent Palme Commission on disarmament and security wound up in Budapest Sunday its first meeting since the murder of its chairman, Swedish Prime Minister Olof Palme, in Stockholm last February.

In a final communique issued at a press conference, the commission called on the United States and the Soviet Union to settle speedily the details of their agreement on reducing nuclear warheads. The commission asked that the number of short-range missiles be frozen and that talks on their reduction and perhaps elimination be started immediately.

The commission also called for an agreement on halting nuclear tests and said that Europeans had the right to the rapid conclusion of an agreement at the 13-year Vienna talks on Mutual and Balanced Force Reductions (MBFR). The commission said that the verification question, over which the MBFR talks are stalled, was not a technical problem and could be resolved by the two sides coming to an arrangement.

The commission had been meeting in Budapest since Friday. Participants includes David Owen, leader of Britain's Social Democratic Party, former U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, Georgiy Arbatov, director of the Soviet Institute of U.S. and Canadian Studies, and former Polish President Jozef Cyrankiewicz.

DEFENSE OFFICIAL WRITES ON MILITARY ALERTNESS

AU262036 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 21 Oct 86 p. 3

[Article by Kico Mustaqi, first vice minister of people's defense and chief of the Army General Staff: "The Defense Capability of the Fatherland Relies Upon the Whole People Being Armed and Militarily Trained"]

[Excerpts] In this jubilee year of the party's 45th anniversary and 9th congress, our People's Army, like the entire people, has accomplished a series of great and important achievements in political-military preparedness, in raising the level of alertness, and improving the capabilities of the people to defend the victories of socialism.

The consistent policy of the party in applying the principle of relying on our own resources, in the defense field as everywhere else, has been decisive in maintaining the firm trust of the people in their own inexhaustible strengths and abilities, and in the step-by-step enactment of the necessary measures to modernize and refine our armed forces, linking the Army as closely as possible with the people, and creating the necessary preconditions for implementing Lenin's teaching that every citizen should be a soldier and every soldier a citizen. From this point of view, the opening and operation of free military schools is not mere chance occurrence. The party and Comrade Enver thought about and worked on this project over a long period.

The creation and development of free military schools, a most important factor in the further growth, strengthening, forging and democratization of the Army and our defense preparedness, was not an easy task. Without undue haste, the party ventured upon new, untrodden paths, at the same time combating old classical theories and practices concerning the army and military exercises, as cultivated by our enemies.

The experience of recent years, especially in the case of certain tactically complex exercises, and in exercises with troops as in Durres District a few months ago, and with the command and staff exercises in Permet and other garrisons, is the best witness to the important role of free schools in making military training an inseparable part of the life and work of all the working people, and in creating conditions for the best possible military training of the broad masses of the people, incorporating them in the structure of the defense system. [passage omitted]

What else does recent experience show? Experience shows clearly that training in adverse geographic and weather conditions has equipped our commanders, staff, and soldiers, in other words our people, with the necessary habits and abilities to direct themselves and act in accordance with our people's military art, and has given them moral, political and military superiority over any enemy and any sophisticated technology, to fight against any ground or air landing, by night, in towns, in fortified zones, by sea, air or land. Mastering these principles and instructions has made the members of every defense unit more capable and responsible in terms of the realistic possibilities and concrete paths open to a small country and people such as ourselves to successfully confront every possible form of aggression wherever it should come from, and to leave not an inch for the enemy and to give him not the slightest chance of setting foot on our territory. The refining of the defense system, and the transformation of the plains into "highlands," constitute another important aspect of the party's brilliant thinking, enormously increasing the strength of our defense. Mastering our people's military art teaches members of the Army whether active or in the reserves, and the school pupil and the people's volunteer, how to resist the blows of the enemy, and counterattack with speed. [passage omitted]

The party and our command-in-chief, Comrade Ramiz Alia, have made it clear to us that the political-military situation in the modern world is extremely turbulent. And so the commanders, staff, and soldiers of all defense units, sharing the joys and sorrows of the people, and vigilantly studying the international situation, have continually drawn conclusions and set themselves tasks to work zealously to intensify the whole process of military-political education, strengthening our military preparedness, our discipline and revolutionary vigilance, because only in this way can the defense of our socialist fatherland be secured.

ASLLANI, MYFTIU ATTEND SHKODER SEMINAR

AU231022 Tirana ATA in English 0833 23 Oct 86

[Excerpts] Tirana, October 23 (ATA) -- The Presidium of the People's Assembly and the Council of Ministers organized a seminar in Shkoder yesterday to exchange the experience of the work of the people's councils to frontally realise the tasks, in accordance with their competences, and to see to the 9th congress of the party and 45th anniversary of its founding with new successes.

Attending were leading cadres of the power organs in the districts and other comrades.

The seminar was declared open by the first secretary of the district party committee, Comrade Muho Asllani [passage omitted]

The seminar was also attended and addressed by the member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the party and the vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, Comrade Manush Myftiu. He pointed out the constant intensification of the activity of the people's council in all the fields for running the country.

NEXHMIJE HOXHA, LEADERS ATTEND PHOTO EXHIBITION

AU251655 Tirana ATA in English 0818 GMT 25 Oct 86

[Excerpt] Tirana, October 25 (ATA) -- In the context of the 9th congress of the party and the 45th anniversary of its founding the Museum of National History in collaboration with the Committee of Science and Technology organized the opening of the photo exhibition "Achievements of Albanian Science Over the Years of the Party" in one of the halls of the museum in the capital yesterday. Present were the member of the Central Committee of the party and chairman of the General Council of the Democratic Front of Albania, Comrade Nexhmije Hoxha, the first secretary of the district party committee, Pirro Kondi, the chairman of the executive committee of the district people's council, Llambi Gegprifti, the minister of education and culture, Tefta Cami, the chairman of the Committee of Science and Technology, Ajet Ylli, and other comrades [passage omitted]

TRADE DELEGATION RETURNS HOME FROM ROMANIA

AU261423 Tirana ATA in English 0740 GMT 26 Oct 86

[Text] Tirana, October 26 (ATA) -- The government trade delegation of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, headed by the foreign trade minister, Shane Korbeci, returned home from the Socialist Republic of Romania.

ANDREY LUKANOV RETURNS FROM VISIT TO PRC

AU271121 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 26 Oct 86 p 2

[Text] On 25 October Andrey Lukanov, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo, returned from the People's Republic of China.

Khristo Khristov, minister of trade, and Teng Shaozhi, PRC ambassador to Bulgaria, were among those who greeted Andrey Lukanov at the airport.

DOYNOV RETURNS FROM BUDAPEST CEMA SESSION

AU271118 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 24 Oct 86 p 8

[Text] Ognyan Doynov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Economic Council, has returned from Budapest, where he took part in the regular session of the CEMA Committee on Cooperation in Machine-Building.

Egon Rommel, GDR ambassador to Bulgaria, was among those who greeted him at the airport.

MLADENOV RETURNS FROM NEW YORK UNGA SESSION

AU241703 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1600 GMT 24 Oct 86

[Text] Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs, who participated in the 41st session of the UN General Assembly, returned from New York. At Sofia airport he was welcomed by Comrade Milko Balev, by deputy ministers of foreign affairs, and by other officials.

STANISHEV INTERVIEWED IN PRAVDA ON REYKJAVIK

For text of the 19 October Moscow PRAVDA interview with Dimitur Stanishev, secretary of the Central Committee of the BCP, see page F 6 of the Eastern Europe section of the 27 October Soviet DAILY REPORT.

ALEKSANDROV SPEAKS AT IDEOLOGICAL MEETING

AU271152 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 25 Oct 86 p 6

[Text] A meeting of lecturers on ideological studies at higher educational establishments took place at Sofia's "Lyudmila Zhikova" People's Palace of Culture on 23 October. Chudomir Aleksandrov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and Central Committee secretary, spoke on the main tasks set for our society by the 13th BCP Congress and outlined the basic characteristics of the socioeconomic changes taking place in Bulgaria.

Ilcho Dimitrov, minister of national education, who chaired the meeting, focused the participants' attention on some problems which are to be solved by the faculties of ideological studies.

CHIEF MUFTI INTERVIEWED ON PEACE ACTIVITIES

AU241041 Sofia OTECHESTVEN FRONT in Bulgarian 21 Oct 86 P 3

[Interview given by Miran Topchiev, chief mufti "of Bulgarians practicing the Muslim religion," to Aleksandur Nachev: "Cooperative Forces, Let Us Defend Mankind's Most Valuable Blessing -- Peace" -- date and place not given; first paragraph is Nachev's introduction]

[Excerpts] Peace and its preservation evoke the common concern of all people on this earth, regardless of their political convictions, their social situation, and religion. We became convinced of this fact once more during our interview with Miran Topchiev, chief mufti of the Bulgarians practicing the Muslim religion. He participated in the international conference "Muslims in the Struggle for Peace" which took place in Baku and was kind enough to answer some of our questions. At the same time he shared some of his own thoughts about the conference and about the necessity of eliminating the danger of nuclear war and of preserving life -- which is the most precious asset of mankind. [passage omitted]

[Nachev] How would you describe the contribution of Muslims in Bulgaria to the peace struggle?

[Topchiev] All Muslims in Bulgaria have always most actively participated in various events and activities devoted to the ideas of peace, and have always expressed their full support for the peace-loving Soviet proposals, Bulgaria's Balkan policy, and our country's foreign policy in Europe and the world. In addition, they frequently contribute with their own financial means to the assistance of Muslims and of people belonging to other religions in their struggle for national liberation.

[Nachev] The question of establishing truly good neighborly relations among the states and peoples in the Balkan peninsula is becoming increasingly topical, and the question of transforming the Balkans into a zone free of nuclear and chemical weapons is also becoming increasingly topical.

[Topchiev] We fully support the proposal submitted by Todor Zhivkov, our country's top leader, on convening a conference of Balkan states; representatives for the adoption of a joint decision thanks to which these destructive weapons would not be admitted to the territory of the Balkan countries.

Guided by the principles of Muhammad, the Muslim's prophet, that we must work for the establishment of friendly relations among people of different religions, I will take the liberty to address an appeal to both the Muslim and Christian religious leaders in the Balkan countries to support their governments in achieving such an agreement on the Balkans.

[Nachev] During our talk with the chief mufti we also mentioned the subject of the still persisting attacks, addressed mainly by the mass media and certain ruling circles in Turkey, claiming that the "freedom of Muslims" are allegedly being violated in Bulgaria.

[Topchiev] Every Bulgarian knows that this is absolutely untrue. Every individual abroad who is susceptible to such disgraceful attacks should come to our country and see for himself how much he has been deceived. All Mosques are open and every Muslim can freely visit them. Naturally, mosques have never been destroyed in our country.

As to the other lies, there is only one truth and it is that all Bulgarians -- Eastern Orthodox, Muslims, and atheists -- are rallied by one common goal: to build up jointly their new life, a happier and joyful life, today and in the future. This is what I replied to a representative of the Turkish Muslims who started a private conversation with me on the subject during the Baku conference. I told him that as of 16 October 1986 the Chief Mufti's Office in Bulgaria is opening a 6-month training course for new imams. I think that he understood me, because he asked no more questions.

[Nachev] This was the end of our interview with Miran Topichev.

DAILY LOOKS AT PARTY OPENNESS, PUBLICITY

AU271222 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 24 Oct 86 p 1

[Silvestur Milchev article: "Firm Confidence"]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] The power of the party lies in its firm connection to the people. This is an elementary truth that has deep historical roots, and has been proven by life. It is known throughout the world that, with the active participation of several generations of working people, the great socialist transformations have taken place and are taking place in our motherland. The worker's self-confidence has increased! Frontrankers receive not only awards, orders, and other distinctions and high titles, but also what is most precious -- the recognition of those who surround them. Tacitly, the very obliging concept -- "nonparty communist" -- has consolidated. It means that one is only formally not connected with the party. It also means that one is proud, educated under the conditions of socialism, socially committed, politically mature, standing on strong class and ideological positions, and ready to make a contribution to the progress of our renewed fatherland and defend the common achievements.

The party is the vanguard of the workers class and the working people. Its new members have always been selected from among those who are most devoted to the communist cause, those who now set the example in socialist construction. Often the admission of new party members takes place in front of the entire collective, and just voice of the nonparty members can also be heard. [passage omitted]

Throughout the years I have attended such meetings many times. It seemed that the evaluations of the non-party members were weightier than the most glowing recommendation of the sponsors. The future party member could hear the entire collective's opinion of him, voiced in an open manner without any self-interest. In fact, his candidacy required the approval and support of everyone...

The party's internal life is constantly developing and enriching itself. New forms of even more fruitful work are consolidating. Creativity is developing! Why, for instance, are the instructions to Communists not being conveyed with greater publicity [publichnost]? In this way the labor collective, the city district, and the village will know about them. Let there not be even the tiniest shadow of secrecy. Let openness [glasnost] rule! Afterwards, again, in front of everyone, the Communist must report on how he has implemented his obligations. Thus, common responsibility will increase, public control will become greater, and mutual confidence will strengthen.

It is unthinkable to admit to party ranks everyone who wants to join, although those who are worthy of joining are numerous. Therefore, for them, for the "nonparty member communists" there must be the possibility of taking part in the work of the party meetings.

Thus, they will accumulate experience and self-confidence, will develop as economic and administrative leaders, and will develop their creative forces! This is the order of the time! [passage omitted]

The aforementioned thoughts are devoid of any pretense of originality. This is true, precisely as is the other indisputable axiom -- that the only privilege of the Communists always lies in their greater responsibility in their labor and social post and in their responsibility to serve as a positive example for those around them.

DAILY ON CITIZENS RIGHTS COMMISSION MEETING

AU221235 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 17 Oct 86 p 2

[Mitko Bozhkov report: "Irreconcilable Offensive Against Deviations! -- Session of the Permanent Commission for the Protection of Public Interests and Citizens' Rights" -- passages between slantlines published in boldface]

[Text] The first session of the Permanent Commission for the Protection of Public Interests and Citizens Rights was held at the "Eastern" Hall of the National Assembly building yesterday. /Stanko Todorov, chairman of the National Assembly,/ attended the session.

The following statement was made by /Petur Dyulgerov, chairman of the permanent commission:/ "This is a new commission as regards its essence, which has no equivalent in parliamentary practice in our country, and as far as we know, this also applies to parliaments abroad. "This is precisely why we must clarify the trends and organization of its functioning. The problems with which this commission is dealing are of exceptional public interest."

To put it most briefly, we can describe the commission's activities as follows:

/Its mission is to analyze systematically the negative phenomena and social deformations in the life of our society, to analyze the reasons for them, and to propose measures for their restriction or elimination.

/The commission will organize and carry out investigations, studies, and checks, and in case of necessity, it will involve scientific, administrative, and economic as well as social organizations in its work; it will submit legislative measures and sanctions./

The National Assembly deputies submitted addenda and clarifications on a number of items as regards the trends under discussion. The materials submitted in advance were analyzed with a critical and competent approach.

/Minko Minkov, National Assembly deputy from the 29th Michurin Election District,/ categorically declared as follows: "The main thing for us is to wage an offensive and irreconcilable struggle against the negative phenomena and against the violators of socialist law and order."

/Atanas Semerdzhiev, National Assembly deputy from the 148th Velingrad Election District,/ stated as follows: "I regard our commission as an organ called upon optimally to contribute to the full expansion of socialism and its opportunities in our country."

'Krustyu Trichkov, National Assembly deputy from the 379th Lyubimets Election District,/ pointed out: "It is obviously necessary to intensify and increase the effect of the struggle waged against negative phenomena by the specialized organs."

Comrade /Stanko Todorov/ added: "At the same time we must hold the aforementioned organs, strictly responsible in case they fail to perform their own duties properly!"

The following subcommissions that were established will contribute their share to a more intensified analysis of the questions discussed:

/Subcommission on public interests and rights of citizens in the sphere of economic activities;

/Subcommission on the struggle against irresponsible management, corruption, bureaucracy, and dishonest income not derived from labor;

/Subcommission on citizen's and political rights;

/Subcommission of public interests and citizen's rights in the sphere of public services, health protection, and culture;

/Subcommission on the observance of public order, on control systems, and on the system of citizens' complaints and proposals./

Reports were also read on the preparation of the draft plan for the country's socioeconomic development during the Ninth 5-Year Plan period and the state budget for 1987. A working group was established, which is in charge of summing up and submitting the commission's point of view on the two draft projects. This point of view is to contain the most expedient proposals of the National Assembly deputies on the subject.

BRIEFS

NEW AMBASSADORS -- Kuwait, 22 October (BTA) -- Angel Manchev, the newly appointed Bulgarian ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Kuwait, has presented his credentials to Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmade al-Sabah, the Amir of Kuwait. During the ensuing conversation they expressed satisfaction with bilateral relations and stressed the opportunities of their further development. Dar es Salaam, 22 October (BTA) -- Georgi Fakaliev, the newly appointed Bulgarian ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the United Republic of Tanzania, has presented his credentials to President Ali Hassan Mwinyi. In the conversation that took place, Ali Hassan Mwinyi high assessment to the bilateral relations and to Bulgari's contribution to the struggle for peace and disarmament. Beirut, 22 October (BTA) -- Stamat Stamatov, the Bulgarian ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary in Beirut, handed his credentials today to Amin al-Jumayyil, president of the Republic of Lebanon. In the converstaion after the ceremony, Stamat Stamatov stressed that Bulgaria is steadfastly on Lebanon's side in the conflict with the Israeli aggressors. President Amin al-Jumayyil thanked Bulagaria for its support and emphasized the need for friendly relations between our two countries to develop in the future. [Text] [Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 23 Oct 86 p 5 AU]

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON STROUGAL VISIT TO ATHENS

Strougal Dinner Speech

AU262145 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 23 Oct 86 p 7

[CTK report on the speech by Lubomir Strougal, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and CSSR premier, at a dinner in Athens on 22 October given in his honor by Greek Prime Minister Andreas Papandreu]

[Text] Lubomir Strougal first expressed thanks for the warm reception accorded to him and conveyed greetings from the Czechoslovak people, the federal government, and Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the Republic. He went on to say:

We came to Athens at a critical and truly fateful time for Europe and, in fact, the entire world's civilization. We want to carry on the useful dialogue that we opened some years ago and, because we feel coresponsible for the future of our planet, we want to seek the road to peace, friendship, and cooperation -- not only for Europe but for the other parts of the world as well.

We know each other well. The people of Czechoslovakia greatly admire the contribution of classical Greece to the treasure trove of knowledge, architecture, and the fine arts in general. It was classical Greece that codified man and his mission in the world -- man as the measure of all things, to quote Protagoras -- into philosophical and legislative values that also hold true in our times. Moreover, we know very well that you contrived -- even recently while under fascist occupation -- to wage a fierce struggle for civil liberty, national independence, and a happy life of the people. We take pride in the fact that we encountered one another many times on the meandering paths of history, be it during the Byzantine or Great Moravian empires. Konstantin and Methodius, the brothers from Salonika, regarded by many merely as messengers of faith, were, after all, primarily great teachers and simultaneously pioneers of cooperation between our nations. That is also why the first peace program of European security, authored by the Czech king George from Podebrady, did not omit to mention the tragic fate of Greece and demanded the renewal of its independence, destroyed precisely in the years of his rule. We thus, in fact, only carry on the work that was bequeathed to us by our forefathers. That this happens in a country that is the cradle of ancient democracy is surely symbolic.

During our last talks in Prague we voiced satisfaction with the extent and the level of our cooperation, especially in the recent period. We do not have to alter this assessment in the least. We are conducting an important political dialogue, which is all the more useful because our countries belong to different political, military, and economic groupings. We engage in fruitful cooperation in culture, education, health care, sports, and tourism. To tell the truth, there is not a single walk of life in which the possibilities provided by the Joint Statement on the Development of Bilateral Relations and Cooperation of 1979 will be neglected.

Much good work has been done in trade and in economic cooperation in general. We have halted the decline in trade exchange and have expanded it significantly once again. We have begun to cooperate in industry and are laying the foundations for scientific and technical cooperation. I believe, in spite of all this, that we still owe each other a great deal in this respect, that we are only in the middle of the road, that we lack a long-term orientation toward cooperation in designated areas that would be beneficial for both national economies. We must demand more and better work from our trade officials, technicians, and industry captains, especially since the political conditions for it have been established.

Our planet finds itself at a crossroads, at which there are no signposts other than the one that points to peace, coexistence, and cooperation, or -- in the other direction -- to nuclear catastrophe and the extinction of civilization. The whole world has become once again painfully aware of this after the Reykjavik meeting between the highest representatives of the Soviet Union and the United States.

One thing is certain. Although our hopes have not been fulfilled and disarmament accords have not been concluded because of known reasons, the dialogue continues and new political thinking is winning further supporters. The peace offensive of the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Pact member-states, the concreteness and wisdom of the proposed disarmament projects, as well as good-will gestures, the most weighty being the 14-month-old moratorium on nuclear tests, are bearing their first fruit. A number of countries, governments, and parliaments as well as many important politicians, scientists, and artists have stood up for the widest possible nuclear disarmament and against plans to turn outer space into a potential battlefield. I am glad to be able to declare that the activity of the governments of the countries of the Delhi Six, in which you personally, Mr Prime Minister, take a major part, helps efforts for common sense to triumph.

Our cautious optimism in assessing the state of the world dialogue on matters of war and peace proceeds from the conviction that no trees grow into heaven, that no nuclear weapon, no superweapon in space can upset the military balance.

The wisdom that makes possible to reach an agreement, a guaranteed and verifiable security on the lowest possible level of troops and weaponry, and a complete ban on nuclear weapons, will finally prevail. The doors to negotiations remain open and dialogue continues in the United Nations, at the Vienna conference of the signatories of the Helsinki Final Act, and at other conferences. Even the conferences dealing with the fate of individual regions matter because on matters of war and peace the world is indivisible today. Wherever represented, Czechoslovakia will defend the only possible position -- maintaining peace, expanding coexistence, and promoting friendly cooperation. I am glad to be able to note that in this respect the positions of Czechoslovakia and Greece are identical or close and that our governments follow the same aims in the Balkans, the Mediterranean, and in solving the Cyprus issue. Weapons and brute force are no longer the signs of virility. We need political prudence and deeds that are carefully considered. This is our common belief and we will spare no effort in spreading it further. The time is not far when Europe, already a continent of peace for more than 4 decades, becomes also a continent of cooperation, whose shining example will exert its influence on the fate of the whole planet.

Joint Press Report

LD240927 Prague CTK in English 2310 GMT 23 Oct 86

["Czechoslovak-Greek Joint Press Report" -- CTK headline]

[Text] Athens Oct 23 (CTK correspondent) -- Concern about the continuing arms race, especially in the nuclear sphere, and over the danger of its transfer into outer space was expressed in a press report, adopted at the end of the two-day visit to Greece by Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal.

During their talks, Czechoslovak Premier Strougal and his Greek colleague Andreas Papandreou emphasized the importance of the initiative of the Delhi Six and its proposals addressed to the USSR and USA, which were adopted at its meeting in Mexico.

The two premiers stressed the necessity of halting the deployment of further nuclear medium-range missiles in Europe, and expressed hope that an agreement will soon be reached on the liquidation of U.S. and Soviet medium-range missiles in Europe.

Czechoslovakia and Greece are convinced that the establishment of nuclear-free areas and zones free of chemical weapons in the Balkans, in central and northern Europe and other regions of the continent would be a considerable contribution towards the process of detente, the press report said.

The press report said the meeting between U.S. President Reagan and CPSU General Secretary Gorbachev in Reykjavik offered an opportunity for finding a mutually acceptable foundation for solving proposals for a radical reduction of strategic weapons and the elimination of U.S. and Soviet medium-range missiles in Europe with a simultaneous reduction of these missiles in Asia.

The Czechoslovak and Greek premiers voiced hope that the two powers will continue efforts to overcome the differences in interpretation of the Antiballistic Missile Treaty and on the issue of a complete and definitive ban on nuclear tests. They stated they await with hope the course of the Vienna follow-up meeting of the Helsinki Final Act signatories, the conference on disarmament in Geneva and the Vienna talks on arms and troop cuts in central Europe.

They said their positions on solving conflicts such as Lebanon, the Iran-Iraq war and condemnation of apartheid as well as positions on issues concerning Central American countries, are identical or very close.

The two premiers stressed the need to achieve a just and viable solution to the Cyprus issues, based on respect for the independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, unity and non-alignment of Cyprus.

Czechoslovakia and Greece reiterated their unchanged stand on the settlement of problems concerning the non-aligned countries, including the debts of these countries and the establishment of a new international economic order.

The two premiers expressed satisfaction at the positive development of bilateral relations and confirmed the wish of their governments to expand friendship and cooperation.

Strougal Departs

LD240853 Prague CTK in English 0640 GMT 24 Oct 86

[Text] Athens Oct 23 (CTK correspondent) -- Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal ended today his two-day visit to Greece and left for home.

At a press conference before departure, the premier summed up the results of his visit and spoke on some foreign policy issues.

Lubomir Strougal also met General Secretary of the Greek Communist Party Central Committee Kharilaos Florakis.

CHARTER 77 CALLS FOR BAN ON SHOOTING AT BORDERS

AU231236 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 23 Oct 86 p 1

[Text] prague (APA) -- The Charter 77 civil rights group has called on the CSSR Federal Assembly to abolish the order to shoot at the border.

In a text which was distributed on 21 October the movement's spokespersons, Jan Stern, Martin Palous, and Anna Sabatova, criticized the current practice which has led to several deaths near the FRG and Austria borders.

The latest serious incident occurred on 18 September, when an FRG retiree was shot on FRG territory by CSSR border guards who were chasing two fleeing Poles.

The civil rights movement demands that the CSSR laws be adjusted to those of democratic countries, according to which security organs are permitted to shoot only in case of danger to their own lives.

PRC CPPCC DELEGATION CONTINUES CSSR VISIT

LD271354 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1300 GMT 27 Oct 86

[Text] The visit of the delegation of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference [CPPCC] headed by Cheng Zihua, vice chairman of its national committee, has continued with official talks and discussions in Prague today. They confirmed both sides' interest in the development of political, economic and cultural relations.

Tomas Travnicek, deputy chairman of the Central Committee of the CSSR National Front, briefed the visitors about its activity in the development of our socialist society and its activity in the foreign political field. Cheng Zihua said that his delegation will draw on the experiences of the National Front. He also dealt with the implementation of the modernization program in China to which the CPPCC, associated political parties, mass organizations and ethnic groups are giving assistance. He stressed that to fulfill the tasks it has set for itself, China needs peaceful cooperation. This is why the PRC has an interest in the successful outcome of Soviet-U.S. disarmament negotiations. Cheng Zihua invited Tomas Travnicek for an official visit to China.

Husak Receives Cheng Zihua

LD271928 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1700 GMT 27 Oct 86

[Text] Gustav Husak, president of the Republic and chairman of the National Front of the CSSR, received at Prague Castle today a delegation of the CPPCC, led by Cheng Zihua, vice chairman of its National Committee, who is on an official friendly visit to Czechoslovakia.

In a friendly debate the two statesmen underlined the importance of mutual contacts to which the contacts between the National Front and the CPPCC contribute. They emphasized that the exchange of experience and the search for new possibilities to deepen mutually advantageous cooperation contributes to reinforcing the friendship between the Czechoslovak and Chinese peoples and contribute to the effort to secure a lasting peace.

A

DELEGATION MEETS WITH JAPANESE MINISTERS

LD272115 Prague CTK in English 1940 GMT 27 Oct 86

[Text] Tokyo Oct 27 (CTK) -- A Czechoslovak parliamentary delegation held talks here today with the speakers of both chambers of the Japanese Diet, Kenzaburo Hara and Masaaki Fujita, was received by Premier Yasuhiro Nakasone and met with Foreign Minister Tadashi Kuranari.

Both sides appreciated the level achieved in political, economic, scientific-technological, cultural and other relations between Czechoslovakia and Japan. They underlined interest in the further development of contacts and cooperation in all spheres and in the strengthening of international security.

Special attention was paid to development following the meeting between Mikhail Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan in Reykjavik. The Czechoslovak side voiced full support to the Soviet stand at the meeting and regretted that due to the U.S. action it was impossible to implement the far-reaching Soviet disarmament proposals. The Czechoslovak delegation pointed out that the U.S. Administration should reconsider its attitude and realistically and constructively approach further talks. The tragic experience of the two countries, symbolized by the names of Hiroshima, Nagasaki and Lidice, experience which must never repeat itself, was recalled in this context.

All the discussions held by the Czechoslovak deputies took place in a frank and friendly atmosphere.

The Czechoslovak delegation is headed by Dalibor Hanes, deputy chairman of the Federal Assembly and chairman of one of its two chambers, the House of Nations.

HUSAK, PCP'S CUNHAL HOLD TALKS IN PRAGUE

LD272128 Prague CTK in English 1952 GMT 27 Oct 86

[Text] Prague Oct 27 (CTK) -- Gustav Husak and Alvaro Cunhal stressed the historical importance of the proposals put forth by Mikhail Gorbachev at the Reykjavik summit, when they met here today.

Gustav Husak, Czechoslovak Communist Party general secretary and president and Portuguese Communist Party General Secretary Alvaro Cunhal also emphasized the need for resolute struggle to end the arms race and prevent the militarization of outer space asserted by the U.S. imperialist forces.

Exchanging views on development in the communist and workers' movement, the two officials stressed the need to strengthen its unity and action capability in the struggle for democracy, national independence, socialism and peace.

The meeting was also attended by Vasil Bilak, Czechoslovak Communist Party Presidium member and Central Committee secretary.

U.S. SAID TO BE TRYING TO DISCREDIT ARAB STATES

LD261509 Prague International Service in Czech 2230 GMT 25 Oct 86

[Text] According to information from Larry Speakes, the White House spokesman, the United States is withdrawing its ambassador from Damascus. This decision from Washington follows closely a similar step of provocation by Great Britain and Canada. Vera Hruskova has prepared the commentary of the day:

After the fiasco of the anti-Libya campaign which the United States has been nurturing for a number of years and which culminated in April with the U.S. bombing of Libyan towns, it is now Syria's turn. In the eyes of the international public the attempts to discredit Syria, like those against Libya, are nothing new. Also as it did in the Libya case, Washington is justifying its crusade as a so-called fight against terrorism. This time the excuse is the alleged testimony of the Jordanian citizen Nezar Hindawi who was convicted in London of an attempted attack on an Israeli airplane. Hindawi claims that Syria was behind the attack. As usual, it is a claim that Washington cannot support with any proof.

A few weeks ago, we became aware of the weight of similar guaranteed testimonies from the White House when THE WASHINGTON POST uncovered both the CIA's secret plan to destabilize the internal political situation of Libya and its aim in doing so. It was said quite clearly by the Syrian ambassador to Britain, Lutfallah Haydar, that with the unjustified severance of diplomatic relations London is obediently following the policy of the United States and Israel, which is hostile to progressive Arab regimes. By unleashing another crusade, this time against Syria, Washington is trying to discredit Arab states that have an anti-imperialist and progressive orientation, and thereby to clear the way for the aggressive policy of its ally, Israel, in the Middle East and to enforce its own strategic interests in the Mediterranean.

SUDETEN GERMAN ACTIVITY CLAIMED SUBVERSIVE

AU221839 Prague TRIBUNA No 41 in Czech 15 Oct 86 pp 10, 11

[Zdenek Liska article: "From the Life of the 'Liberators of the Sudeten'; They Disrupted With Love ..."]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] A so-called community of opinion which rallies the Catholic members of the "Sudeten German Landsmannschaft" -- the "Ackermann Community" (Ackermann Gemeinde) -- convened in Augsburg in March 1986, on the occasion of its 40th anniversary. The main speaker on that occasion was F. Neubauer, spokesman of the "Sudeten German Landsmannschaft," who stated that "high recognition is due to the efforts of the 'Ackermann Community' which are aimed at establishing a dialogue with free-thinking Czechs." This was nothing but a euphemism for the enterprising spirit shown by the "Sudeten German Catholics" in subversive activities against the CSSR. Neubauer also added that the "Ackermann Community" is granting the "suffering Church in Czechoslovakia" material, cultural, and social assistance. It is typical, but not surprising, that the participants in that gathering included Anastazius Opasek, formerly abbot of the Brevnov Monastery and currently head of "Opus Bonum," an emigre religious community. [passage omitted]

Which factor is decisive for the place held by the "Ackermann Community" in the "Sudeten German Landsmannschaft's" present anti-Czechoslovak activities? It is not only its historical background or the fact that church ideology is so significant for the evacuees -- an important role is also played by the anti-CSSR activities carried out under a Christian label, which are providing the revanchist forces with the best tactical possibilities. The real authors of anti-Czechoslovak actions remain hidden. In fact, the same thing happened soon after the end of the war, when the Catholic Church helped set up revanchist organizations. Actually, many former Nazis and prominent evacuee figures donned the cloak of Christianity after the war, although a combination [conglomerat] with the church was previously regarded by them as an absurdity.

A significant place within the framework of the "Ackermann Community" is held by the "Institutum Bohemicum," which concerns itself with Czechoslovakia under the guise of so-called Eastern research. One of the institute's main tasks is to "research" Czechoslovakia's church history and to produce various materials about an alleged "suppression of the church in the CSSR." The institute is currently headed by Ernst Nittner, 71 years old and originally from Kadan; a graduate of the philosophy department of the German university in Prague, he was an active member of the Sudeten German Party (SDP) since his student days. [passage omitted] How many such consistent Nazis used to disrupt our liberated republic, "working" hand in hand with representatives of the German and Czechoslovak Catholic clergy? To this very day high church dignitaries are to be found among the first ranks during revanchist rallies, officiating at pompous religious services for the participants in these rallies, and consecrating various premises for the "Sudeten German Landsmannschaft." This is no innocent "game" under the guise of propagating the Sudeten Germans' "folklore festivities."

POLEDNIK, KEMPNY ADDRESS DEPUTIES 21 OCT

AU262117 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 22 Oct 86 p 2

[CTK report: "Current Problems of the Development of the Czech Socialist Republic"]

[Excerpts] Prague (CTK) -- A seminar for deputies of the Czech National Council was held in the Prague Palace of Culture on (21 October) as a basic part of their political and specialist training. Josef Kempny, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Czech National Council, spoke about current problems of accelerating the social and economic development of the Czech Socialist Republic and about approaches by deputies of the Czech National Council to their implementation. Jindrich Polednik, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, spoke about questions pertaining to our political system and the development of socialist democracy.

In his extensive speech Comrade Polednik emphasized, among other things, the importance of the National Front, through which broad strata of the people take part in creating, steering, and exercising control over policy and actively participate in socialist construction. [passage omitted] The secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee spoke critically of the maintenance, modernization, and reconstruction of the housing stock, and also criticized the development of services so far. Despite partial improvements, he said, the necessary turnabout has not been achieved. One of the reasons is a certain inertia on the part of national committees, which supervise the service sector, in their approach to the provision of services. Instead of using a single indicator in services, as determined by the government, they continue to use several indicators, which prompts enterprises to seek mainly their own profit. Insufficient use is made of services rendered by individuals on the basis of permits issued by national committees, and there continues to be a shortage of spare parts for repairs.

At the close of his speech Jindrich Polednik noted the current tasks of social and special interest organizations. Foremost among them is the necessity to assess realistically the results of their own work and to simplify substantially the system of management, which is unnecessarily bureaucratic in many places. [passage omitted]

Comrade Kempny first elucidated the main strategic targets of the 17th CPCZ Congress for the period up to 1990 and the long-term outlook through the year 2000. He described scientific-technical development, changes in the structure of the Czechoslovak economy, our more intensive participation in international socialist division of labor, the working people's initiative, an improvement of management, and the development of socialist democracy as the crucial, permanent, and increasingly influential factors of acceleration. He then outlined the main tasks of the Eighth 5-Year Plan and assessed plan fulfillment in the first 9 months of this year. While we have been successful so far in meeting targets with regard to the indicators of volume, the qualitative aspect of the reproduction process lags considerably behind the creation of material resources. The fact that the actual growth rate of national income is somewhat below the set 3.5 percent is due, above all, to a profound failure to fulfill the tasks in reducing material-intensiveness. [passage omitted]

In concluding, Josef Kempny dealt with the standard of the legislative activity of the Czech National Council and with the possibilities of improving it, with the work and suggestions of deputies, with cooperation with the CSSR Federal Assembly and the Slovak National Council, and with the activity of deputies in their constituencies. [passage omitted]

BRIEFS

TRADE TALKS IN USSR -- A Czechoslovak internal trade delegation headed by Czech Trade Minister Josef Rab returned from a working visit to the Soviet Union today. During it, a protocol on the exchange of consumer goods between both countries was signed. At the same time, the declaration discussed further possibilities for cooperation in the exchange of goods and in the scientific and technological area. [Text] [Prague Domestic Service in Czech 2030 GMT 25 Oct 86 LD]

COOPERATION WITH EGYPT -- (CTK) -- A cooperation plan for the years 1986-88 under the agreement on medical care that was concluded between the CSSR and Egyptian governments was signed by Omar Gad, Egyptian ambassador to the CSSR, and Eva Toerkoelyova, Slovak minister of health, on 15 October in Prague. [Summary] [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 16 Oct 86 p 2 AU]

COOPERATION WITH JAPAN -- Prague (CTK) -- Jaromir Obzina, CSSR deputy premier and chairman of the State Committee for Research and Development and Investment Planning, and Kiyofumi Morimoto, executive director of the Nissan Motor Company, exchanged in Prague on 14 October the signed texts of a long-term agreement on cooperation in research and development between the state commission and the Japanese company. Also present on this occasion were Hiroshi Thai, president of Nichietsu Shoji Kaisha Ltd., and Ladislav Luhovy, CSSR minister of general engineering. The cooperation involves exchanges of scientific-technical data, documentation, samples, expert delegations, trainees, research results and experience, and the results of joint research and tests; the organization of lectures and symposiums; and joint work on programs and projects. They also discussed specific ideas for expanding CSSR-Japanese economic relations in the coming period and noted possibilities for deepening cooperation in the automobile industry and in textile engineering. [Summary] [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 15 Oct 86 p 2 AU]

SED-SPD NUCLEAR-FREE CORRIDOR PROPOSAL ENDORSED

AU241624 East Berlin BERLINER ZEITUNG in German 23 Oct 86 p 4

[Hartmutz Kohlmetz commentary: "New SED-SPD Initiative: A Step on the Path to the Great Goal"]

[Text] Two parties that represent different political and ideological positions, work in states with different social systems, and see themselves as reliable partners in their respective alliance systems, have jointly presented to the public another extraordinarily important disarmament initiative: At a press conference in Bonn on 21 October, representatives of the SED and SPD presented "Principles of a Nuclear Weapons-Free Corridor in Central Europe" as a result of the consultations of a joint working group.

After the draft agreement for a chemical weapons-free zone in central Europe it was once again demonstrated that, given good will, reason, and realism, disarmament-political agreements are possible and it was shown what can be achieved as a result of government negotiations. This initiative is not just an appeal to those governments who have armed forces in the corridor in question to immediately start negotiations. It also urges the public not to fold their arms and wait until the "big ones" have agreed on disarmament steps.

The value of such a nuclear weapons-free corridor in central Europe is obvious: In the area with the world's largest concentration of conventional and nuclear weapons the temptation to use nuclear arms (this includes the danger of uncontrolled escalation) at an early stage of conflict, no matter how it comes about, would be decisively reduced. Such a corridor would be a qualified confidence-building measure in the spirit of the Stockholm conference and would organically complement a reduction of intermediate-range missiles in Europe.

This is in line with the wishes of all those in western Europe who want to have the problem of intermediate-range missiles linked with shorter-range missiles. A corresponding agreement would also be in line with the Soviet proposal of Reykjavik to immediately freeze the shorter-range missiles and start negotiations on this problem in the event of a zero solution for intermediate-range missiles in Europe: A nuclear-weapons free corridor would considerably ease this. Current negotiations would not be impaired by this initiative, as one occasionally hears it said, but supported.

One can object that this is only an insignificant shift. But, first, a strip of 150 km on each side -- 300 km altogether -- without nuclear arms is not insignificant. Second, for the first time in 40 years forces and armaments in Europe would not be increased but drastically decreased -- though in a limited area. And finally: If this step is regarded as unimportant, it should be even easier to respond to it in order to advance toward the big goal, the liberation of all Europe from the scourge of nuclear arms.

SCIENTIFIC DEVELOPMENT DISCUSSED WITH FRG

LD280141 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1636 GMT 27 Oct 86

[Text] Berlin, 27 Oct (ADN) -- Dr Herbert Weiz, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of science and technology, today received in Berlin Martin Herzog, minister of economy, medium-sized industry, and technology of Baden-Wuerttemberg, who is presently in the GDR.

During the meeting, Dr Weiz informed his guest and the public figures accompanying him about the GDR's economic and scientific-technical development. He outlined in particular the far-reaching and demanding tasks stipulated by the 11th SED Congress in this sphere.

The GDR in the future will continue to work together with all forces of reason and realism, said Minister Weiz, in order to bring about a switch from confrontation to detente. In this, dialogue was and still is the only way to ensure that what emerged as a possibility in Reykjavik becomes reality.

The continuation of dialogue between leading politicians of the GDR and the FRG made a concrete contribution to improving the international climate. Minister Herzog assessed his visit to the GDR as a continuation of the political dialogue between the two German states, which should at the same time serve to further solidify practical cooperation in the economic and scientific-technical sphere. In the open and businesslike talk, the two men agreed that in view of the tense international situation it was now more important than ever to work more intensively to ensure that the question of war or peace if decided in favor of peace.

Dr Hans-Otto Braeutigam, head of the FRG's permanent mission in the GDR, was present at the exchange of views.

During his several-day visit to the GDR, Minister Martin Herzog will meet other economic and scientific figures and visit enterprises and institutions in the sphere of research and technology in Berlin and Dresden.

LEADERS CONVEY CONDOLENCES ON MACHEL DEATH

LD221753 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1024 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Text] Berlin, 22 Oct (ADN) -- A delegation of the GDR party and state leadership expressed its condolences on behalf of the general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, Erich Honecker, at the Embassy of the People's Republic of Mozambique in Berlin on Wednesday on the occasion of the tragic death of the president of the Frelimo Party and president of the People's Republic of Mozambique, Samora Moises Machel. Their sympathy was expressed by the members of the SED Central Committee Politburo Willi Stoph, chairman of the Council of Ministers; Horst Sindermann, president of the People's Chamber; Hermann Axen, Horst Dohls, Joachim Herrmann, Egon Krenz, Werner Krolikowski, Guenter Schabowski, and Harry Tisch, as well as Margot Honecker, education minister; and other personages.

The leading GDR representatives bowed their heads before the picture of the deceased in tribute to the committed and passionate contribution by Samora Moises Machel to the struggle of the African peoples for peace and national independence, against colonialism, neocolonialism and apartheid and signed their names in the condolences book. They expressed the sincere and deeply felt sympathy of the SED Central Committee, the State Council, the Council of Ministers, the People's Chamber and the people of the GDR to Ambassador Julio Concalo Braga on the painful loss of the great son of the Frelimo Party and the Mozambican people.

HONECKER GREETES KIM IL-SONG ON LEAVING DPRK

AU241228 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 22 Oct 86 p 1

[Greetings message from Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, to Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and DPRK president, on leaving DPRK]

[Text] General secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and DPRK president, Comrade Kim Il-song

Pyongyang

Dear Comrade Kim Il-song!

On leaving the DPRK I once again express thanks to you for the great attention and the very cordial hospitality granted to me and my entourage during our stay in your country.

I am firmly convinced that the talks I had with you and the agreements concluded on this occasion will provide essential new stimuli for fruitful cooperation between our two parties, states, and peoples in the interest of preserving peace and further strengthening socialism.

Erich Honecker

SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman.

TRADE PROTOCOL FOR 1987 SIGNED WITH ALBANIA

AU251657 Tirana ATA in English 1100 GMT 25 Oct 86

[Text] Tirana, October 25 (ATA) -- The protocol on the exchange of goods and payments for 1987 between the Government of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania and the Government of the German Democratic Republic was signed in Berlin on October 23.

For the Albanian side the protocol was signed by the vice minister for foreign trade, Pajtim Ajazi and for the German side by the vice minister of foreign trade, Dietrich Lemke. Present in the signing ceremony were the members of the two delegations and the secretary of state and foreign trade, Dr. Kurt Fenske. Present was also the charge d'affaires of the embassy of the PSR of Albania in Berlin, Ilir Bocka.

The People's Socialist Republic of Albania will export to the German Democratic Republic copper wires, measuring instruments, ready made textile articles, chrome ore, fresh and canned fruits and vegetables, tobacco, cigarettes, alcoholic spirits, etc., and will import machinery, chemical products, metallurgical products, agricultural machinery, etc.

During its stay in Berlin the Albanian Government trade delegation was received by the secretary of state for foreign trade of the German Democratic Republic, Dr. Kurt Fenske. On this occasion opinions were exchanged on the further development of the trade exchanges between the two countries.

STOPH HOLDS ECONOMIC TALKS WITH CSSR'S POTAC

LD280422 Prague CTK in English 1945 GMT 27 Oct 86

[Text] Berlin Oct 27 (CTK correspondent) -- Czechoslovak Deputy Premier and Chairman of the Czechoslovak part of the mixed Czechoslovakia-GDR Economic Committee Svatopluk Potac and GDR Premier Willi Stoph held talks here today on the implementation of the program of development of economic and scientific-technological cooperation between the two countries.

The two representatives voiced satisfaction that relations between the two states successfully develop in all spheres of social life. They pointed out that cooperation was being increasingly used to further speed up scientific-technological progress and intensify the national economy. The current session will set forth further concrete steps on this path.

Discussing international questions, the two representatives agreed that the implementation of extensive Soviet proposals, submitted by Mikhail Gorbachev in Reykjavik, would lead to a basic change in the struggle for disarmament and averting the danger of nuclear war.

KRENZ CLOSES 2-DAY MEETING WITH LOCAL LEADERS

LD242342 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1423 GMT 24 Oct 86

[Text] Berlin, 24 Oct (ADN) -- "The maintenance of peace and prosperity for the people are the reason for all our efforts," SED Politburo member Egon Krenz said in Berlin on Friday in his closing address at a 2-day meeting with representatives of local state bodies.

The GDR's striving for a worldwide coalition of reason and realism is firmly integrated into the great peace program of socialism. It is an active element for the implementation of the agreed peace policy of the fraternal socialist countries. The comprehensive disarmament proposals of the Soviet Union, which omit no type of weapon, including the skies and the earth, and which are intended to liberate the entire planet from all nuclear weapons by the year 2000, and the exemplary moratorium of the USSR all encourage the worldwide realization that socialism and peace belong together.

"The USSR's constructive and bold approach to the solution of the vital issues of mankind -- as expressed again in Mikhail Gorbachev's actions in the Icelandic capital -- meets with our full approval," Egon Krenz noted. The GDR, as the statement by the state and party leadership on the results of the Reykjavik meeting stresses, stands firmly by the side of the Soviet Union, whose strength and magnetism are the most important peace factors of our time.

It is the concern of the GDR with its domestic and foreign policy to strengthen the worldwide positions of socialism and peace. This was also impressively confirmed by Erich Honecker's journey to the DPRK, the PRC and the Mongolian People's Republic, Krenz stressed.

Referring to local government developments in the GDR, he said that the city, city district, parish and village are the immediate homes of the people. It is there that their social cooperation takes place and there that our alliance policy finds its daily practice.

It is in their home territory that people experience daily the results of the policies of our workers' and peasants' state with guaranteed jobs, free education opportunities for all and particular encouragement of the rising generation, with good medical care and responsible care for the elderly. At the same time it is here, of course, that people encounter those aspects of everyday life that are not in order and that therefore require the particular attention of the state bodies.

Egon Krenz stressed that the local state bodies exercise their responsibility in the main sphere of the unity of economic policy in accordance with the extent to which they tap all local resources. The intensified development and application of key technologies in all branches, spheres and areas are important for determining the safeguarding of stable economic growth and for increasing labor productivity and the quality and efficiency of economic activity.

The new stage of the economic strategy makes high demands on the management and planning of manpower in society, Egon Krenz continued. In essence it is a matter of speeding up labor productivity and of using all factors for this. He pointed to the fact that the growing tasks cannot be tackled with an increased number of workers. Consequently, only economizing on manpower by means of the most modern technologies and scientific labor organization remains as a way of gaining manpower for a better utilization of all fixed assets and for increasing personnel in trade, services, and medical care. Measures such as introducing shift work or a necessary change of job should always be linked with a thorough and understanding discussion with the workforce.

The measures for the further implementation of the economic strategy in the regions, Egon Krenz said, are directly bound up with the protection and shaping of the natural environment. It is undisputed that increased performance in production includes also the highest responsibility for the all-round protection of the values created. The growth of productive assets and the introduction of the most modern scientific-technical methods demand the highest degree of order and security.

Touching on the role of skilled trades, Egon Krenz stressed that the purpose of the party and government decisions is to encourage skilled trades in trusting cooperation with local government bodies to maintain existing capacity, utilize it fully and where possible to expand it and thus make their contribution to the well-being of the people.

Egon Krenz said that an important concern is the development and consolidation of the political-social community in the village. Thus, in cooperation with the Peasants' Mutual Aid Association and the association of Gardeners, Settlers and Small Animal Breeders it is necessary also to develop one's own initiative more for raising individual agricultural production.

On the responsibility of the local people's representative bodies and their councils for implementing the housing construction program which is the centerpiece of social policy, Egon Krenz said that, in addition to the enormous size of the housing construction program in the 1980s in particular building has also taken on new qualitative features. The unity of new building, modernization and preservation of the valuable existing building stock is increasingly apparent. It is important to use the considerable means most responsibly where improvements in living conditions are most urgently needed.

Egon Krenz emphasised the great political, social and economic importance of looking after the existing housing stock to help solve the housing problem. He stressed the growing importance of kreis-managed construction.

The daily work of the state bodies shows the effort to always see the person and his specific problems behind a citizens' petition, to comply with justified interests with understanding and to say in a businesslike manner why unjustified requests cannot be met. Citizens' questions as reflected in the petition are carefully analyzed and are incorporated in the various specific solutions of the state bodies. A method of working linked to the masses in this way that is tangible for each citizen in daily practice creates a readiness for new initiatives.

Egon Krenz stressed the value and the great possibilities brought about by the organic link between central state management and planning and local initiative. Consultations have shown how much the further development and improvement of socialist democracy determine the main direction in which the socialist state is developing. "The fruits of our labor prove that in our time the tempestuous development of the productive forces of democratic centralism, which are the tested basis for the work of socialist state power, has lost none of its topicality, but on the contrary has further gained in significance.

HAGER ADDRESSES MARXIST-LENINIST CONFERENCE

LD241956 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1150 GMT 24 Oct 86

[Text] Berlin, 24 Oct (ADN) -- Marxism-Leninism was and is modern, because it answers questions that are on the agenda in a particular concrete historical situation. This was stated by Kurt Hager, member of the SED Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee, in Berlin on Friday at the second scientific-methodological conference on Marxist-Leninist basic study at universities and colleges in the GDR. In this connection, he mentioned the issues of war and peace, the global problems of mankind and problems which have to be solved in the shaping of developed socialist society. Decisive prerequisites for the successful struggle for peace were the further strengthening of socialism and cooperation by the socialist states in all areas.

Marxism-Leninism has confirmed itself in history, Kurt Hager went on. Many ideals of the revolutionary workers' movement have been implemented in the GDR -- in, for example, the social policy program, the solution of the housing issue as a social problem, the right to education and work and to social security.

Dealing with the place of science in socialism, Kurt Hager emphasized that today there is no imaginable sphere of work in society for which the scientific-technological revolution does not have far-reaching consequences. The struggle for top positions in science and production is, in view of the international rate of development, a race against time in the true sense of the word. Under socialist conditions, the scientific-technological revolution makes high demands on the creativity and capability of all classes, strata and social groups, the speaker stressed. First and foremost, the structure and profile of the working class are changing.

For 35 years the basic study of social science has been a firm component of teaching, training, and education at universities and colleges, Kurt Hager noted. A number of changes have been carried out in the curricula and teaching materials in this time. This is in accordance with the essence of the scientific ideology, which is constantly developed further and enriched under changing social conditions and historical circumstances.

Around 600 professors and lecturers are taking part in the 2-day conference in Berlin, as well as FDJ functionaries and guests from enterprises, combines and state organs.

PZPR POLITBURO 21 OCT SESSION DISCUSSIONS

AU271316 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 23 Oct 86 pp 1, 2

[PAP: "Communique on PZPR Central Committee Politburo Session"]

[Text] On 21 October, the PZPR Politburo examined current activity aimed at enhancing national accord and enriching socialist democracy. It stressed the great achievements of PRON and the need for it to develop further forms of activity, especially those forms that encourage energetic activity by the social masses. It acquainted itself with the current stage of work on the Social Consultative Council attached to the State Council, citizens' consultative tribunals attached to voivodship people's councils, voivodship socioeconomic councils, and the office of spokesman for citizens' affairs.

These institutions will create new possibilities for various groups of citizens to express and obtain opinions on the way the country's major socioeconomic problems are being resolved, and will also permit greater control over adherence to the law and social justice.

Wojciech Jaruzelski told the Politburo about the preparations to set up the Consultative Council. Talks are being held with representatives of various social circles about a concept for the council and its eventual composition.

The importance of the council as a platform of dialogue between people who hold different views and yet uphold the PPR Constitution was stressed. The council should deal with important social problems and express opinions and present conclusions designed to:

- Achieve further progress in the normalization of sociopolitical life and national accord;
- Improve the functioning of state bodies and consolidate the role of the state as the guarantor of supreme national interests;
- Optimize society's participation in the preparation and implementation of socioeconomic plans;
- Develop socialist democracy, especially the activity of people's councils and urban and rural inhabitants, and coordinate this activity with that of self-management bodies;
- Improve present and future social policy and the way in which a socialist state performs its caretaker functions;
- Exert a greater influence on society's moral condition;
- Achieve desirable progress in improving the natural environment.

The Politburo discussed a report on the appointment of socioeconomic councils attached to the voivodship people's councils. These socioeconomic councils would act as advisory bodies to the people's councils concerning a voivodship's major social and economic issues. They should be not only a representative from of self-government by society, but also a new and generally accessible way of increasing the participation of citizens, especially nonparty ones, in solving complex socioeconomic problems. The councils would expand the possibilities for an exchange of opinion and joint activity between the voivodship people's councils on the one hand and enterprise self-management bodies and cooperative on the other. At the same time, they would inform society about the motives behind decisions reached by the voivodship people's councils.

The Politburo turned to the State Council with a suggestion to hold consultations with voivodship people's councils on the subject of these socioeconomic councils and work out draft legal rules for these councils to become operative by the first quarter of 1987.

The appointment of spokesmen for citizens' affairs is the fulfillment of an initiative by PRON contained in the 10th congress resolution and regarded by the party as an important supplement to socialist democracy and a new instrument for protecting the rule of law. These spokesmen will not replace any of the forms of legal control that exist at present. Their main task would be to protect citizens' right, oppose violations of the law and social justice, and counteract bureaucracy and soullessness. It is planned to introduce legal and organizational forms permitting them to perform this socially important function.

The Politburo examined proposed undertakings by people's councils to improve the natural environment. The tasks adopted by the 10th congress and the conclusions of the ZSL and SD were adopted as a point of departure for these undertakings.

The Politburo said that the increased involvement of people's councils in the natural environment should meet with the State Council's support.

The Politburo stressed the need for general social commitment in this sphere and the adoption by the people's councils of suitable incentives leading in this direction. Social organizations should gain greater powers to combat environmental pollution.

The Politburo examined the draft long-term work plans of the Politburo and Central Committee and acquainted itself with the subject matter of forthcoming Central Committee plenums. These will cover concrete paths of action and tasks which the 10th congress resolution has made binding on PZPR leadership bodies. The draft plans foresee the continuation of work stemming from the resolutions adopted during the party's previous tenure.

This is the first time that such broad work plans are being formulated by central party authorities. Their adoption, together with the "Central Plan for Implementing the 10th Congress Resolution" that is being prepared for the Third Central Committee Plenum, will be of considerable political and organizational significance. This displays the party leadership's commitment in implementing the resolutions of the ninth and tenth congresses and continuing the best experience of the previous term of office. The draft plans will permit Central Committee problem committees, party cells, the educational base, and party journals to take part in preparing opinions and analyses on the major issues dealt with by the central party authorities.

The common denominator of these undertakings is the aim to socialize decision-making processes in the party and include broad sections of PZPR activists in the working out of draft stances, decisions, and resolutions.

The Politburo established the paths of further work on draft plans. It recommended that these plans be discussed with members of the central party authorities and that the initiatives expressed during the latest voivodship accountability and election conferences be included in them.

The Politburo acquainted itself with a report on the course and results of the official visit of friendship to Poland by Nikolay Ryzhkov, CPSU Politburo member and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

The visit was important for the enhancement of the fraternal friendship and cooperation between our parties, states, and peoples. This is of fundamental importance for Poland's development and security.

The talks which Wojciech Jaruzelski and Zbigniew Messner held with Nikolay Ryzhkov, conducted in a climate of sincerity and complete mutual understanding, have confirmed that Polish-Soviet relations are developing dynamically in all spheres, especially during the latest period.

The implementation of the "Long-Term Economic and Scientific-Technological Cooperation Program Between Poland and the USSR up to the Year 2000" is proceeding favorably, the contacts between the PPR and USSR in the spheres of culture, science, and information are expanding. Cooperation between sociopolitical organizations is developing successfully, and direct ties between both societies are increasing.

Cooperation between enterprises and scientific research establishments, the creation of joint enterprises, and the expansion of joint production and specialization, possess particular importance.

The talks revealed a complete consensus of views on current international topics in the light of the Reykjavik meeting. Both states are in favor of continuing the disarmament talks. On the international arena, Poland energetically supports the USSR'S far-reaching and constructive proposals aimed at healing the international situation, halting the arms race, and creating a universal system of international peace and security.

The Politburo heard a report on the official, friendly visit to the GDR by Zbigniew Messner, chairman of the PPR Council of Ministers.

It stated that the visit was an important event in bilateral relations between the PPR and GDR. It was of great importance for friendship and comprehensive cooperation with the GDR, socialist construction in both countries, and the process of socialist integration.

The energetic participation of Poland and the GDR in the socialist countries' efforts to consolidate peace and international security was highlighted.

The decisions concerning the implementation of the scientific, technological, and production cooperation program up to the year 2000 were approved. Also important is the development of contacts between both societies, especially young people.

During the talks, full support was expressed for the USSR'S far-reaching and constructive proposals aimed at healing the international situation, halting the arms race, and creating a universal system of international peace and security.

JARUZELSKI CHAIRS FIRST SECRETARIES SESSION

LD262321 Warsaw PAP in English 1942 GMT 26 Oct 86

[Text] Warsaw, Oct, 26 -- A session of first secretaries of PUWP voivodship committees was held here October 25-26.

The sessions was chaired by the PUWP CC First Secretary Wojciech Jaruzelski and focused on the evaluation of the realization of the 10th party congress resolutions and results of the report and election voivodship conferences.

It also defined the tasks for the further stage of report and election campaign at the level of city, rural, factory and basic PUWP organizations.

The session was attended by PUWP CC secretaries, chairman of the Central Control and Audit Commission and heads of PUWP CC departments.

JARUZELSKI ATTENDS PRON, PEOPLE'S COUNCILS MEETING

LD280934 Warsaw PAP in English 0746 GMT 28 Oct 86

[Text] Warsaw, Oct. 27 -- Heads of voivodship People's Councils and voivodship chapters of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth (PRON) gathered here today to discuss how the councils perform as territorial self-government organs, halfway through their term.

The conference was chaired by President of the Council of State Wojciech Jaruzelski and attended by government officials led by Prime Minister Zbigniew Messner and leaders of the PRON headed by Jan Dobraczynski. Members of the PUWP CC Political Bureau, CC secretaries Jozef Baryla and Jozef Czyrek, also attended.

The starting point for the debate was a speech by Krakow City People's Council head Apolinary Kozub who noted that the idea of cooperation between territorial self-government, that is people's councils and residents' self-government bodies, with the trade unions, worker self-management bodies, socio-professional organizations of farmers, cooperative self-government and other forms of self-government and social organizations, was an important direction in the evolution of socialist democracy, and manifested the position of the people's councils as local organs of state authority and at the same time basic tiers of social self-government.

The debate, which followed, confirmed that hitherto working of the territorial, self-government system has shown that the organs of residents' self-government should be more closely related to the People's Councils.

Secretary of the Council of State Zygmunt Surowiec briefed the conference on the state of steps taken to establish the institution of civil rights spokesman.

The idea was put forth by PRON first congress and later taken up by the tenth congress of the PUWP, with a view to make defence of civil rights in Poland more effective and enforce greater rule of law in the work of state organs, institutions and organizations.

It has so far been proposed to establish such spokesman at voivodship people's Councils and at the central level in what would become a novelty in Poland's political life.

The issue is of major social significance and as such will be given to wide public consultation, sponsored by PRON, among different groups of society.

Member of the Council of State Kazimierz Secomski presented the conference with a concept of socio-economic councils to be formed at voivodship people's councils. A relevant draft resolution of the Council of State is now under preparation.

Socio-economic councils would advise the voivodship people's councils on key social and economic issues in their respective regions.

The conference was also briefed on new organizational measures reflecting increased interest of the Council of State and people's councils in environmental protection. The goal of these innovations is to form a wide movement for preservation of ecological balance under the aegis of the Council of State.

It would be coordinated by commissions for environmental protection, which would be formed at the Council of State and the voivodship People's councils.

Concluding the conference, Wojciech Jaruzelski expressed appreciation for all the social forces and individuals who have contributed to consolidation of socialist democracy. He stressed the permanent nature of this process and said it was not a momentary orientation, but a trend stemming from a conviction that development of socialist democracy was in tune with the nature of the socio-political system and the progress within it.

Referring to examples of harmonious cooperation between the people's councils and PRON links and other state organs, as described during the debate, Jaruzelski called for making such efforts most effective.

At the present stage, the decisive thing is economic progress, hence the activity of social bodies should be directed at winning broader public support for all the economic efforts.

PLANNING COMMISSION PRESIDUM DISCUSSES 1987 PLAN

LD280408 Warsaw PAP in English 2013 GMT 27 Oct 86

[Text] Warsaw, Oct. 27 -- The Presidium of the Government Planning Commission held a session today to discuss the draft resolution of the Council of Ministers on the central annual plan for 1987.

As the commission's chairman, Vice-Premier Manfred Gorywoda underscored, the plan must fully correspond to the strategic goals of socio-economic development outlined till 1990. To this end it will be necessary, first and foremost, to increase the degree of application of intensive factors of economic growth.

Progress in this field should, above all, find expression in the implementation of tasks which would lead to a decrease in the energy-consumption ratio of the national income by 2.1-2.4 percent and material-consumption by 1.4-1.9 percent, and an increase in social productivity by 2.9 percent. It should also be reflected in exports growing by 5.1 percent, including a 6 percent increase in the export of electro-engineering products.

Securing progress in balancing the economy will be an important task of next year's plan. To this end the volume of the population's income not covered by supplies of goods and services should be limited. The plan foresees that supplies of foodstuffs increased by 1.9 percent and of non-food goods by 3.4 percent as well as the supply of services paid for by the populace increased by 5 percent will be the basis for improving the living conditions of the population.

SEJM DISCUSSES AMENDMENTS TO MISDEMEANOR CODE

LD242041 Warsaw PAP in English 1340 GMT 24 Oct 86

["SEJM Address by Wacław Wojciechowski (Abridged)" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, Oct. 24 -- On behalf of the Committee for Administration, Internal Affairs and the Judiciary as well as the legislative Procedures Committee, I declare their full backing to the bill amending some of the regulations of the misdemeanour code.

Recent time has brought a steady fall in the number of offences involving activity against Poland's basic political or economic interests or disturbing public order.

In many cases, the significance and social danger involved in these offences tends to decline, especially concerning what has until now been classed as crimes against public order.

The positive evolution of the country's political situation, stemming from increasing stability, and joining by broad groups of society in implementing the tasks laid down by the resolutions of the PUPP Tenth Congress, facilitate consolidation of the socialist state and public order.

It allows to take further measures supporting these trends. A case in point here was the act of last July 17, and especially the decision of last Sept. 11, ordering the release of prisoners held for offenses against the state or public order.

It allows to take further measures supporting these trends. A case in point here was the act of last July 17, and especially the decision of last Sept. 11, ordering the release of prisoners held for offences against the state or public order.

Another sign of such practice has been government initiative to allow treatment of part of potential future acts against public order in the way in which now disturbance of public peace and order is treated, and give it over under the jurisdiction of misdemeanour courts instead of the present common courts.

This applies especially to such behaviour as:

-- Public call for disobedience or defiance of a law or other legal ordinance issued by a state authority, [word indistinct] public unrest or riots,

-- Public instigation to or praising of crime,

-- Membership in an organization whose existence, structure or objectives are to remain hidden from state authorities, or which has been dissolved or refused legalization.

The bill will make it possible to distinguish between the punishable acts striking at public order and apply such measures of ensuring peace, order and security, which correspond to the kind of crime committed.

Potential offenders of this category will be exposed to less repressive measures. Considered by the common courts, offences against public order have until now carried the risk of jail ranging from three months to ten years.

Under the proposed legislation, for some of such acts found to be of little detriment and small scale, the misdemeanour courts will be able to rule fines of up to 50,000 zloties, up to three months of restriction of freedom, or up to three months arrest.

It needs be pointed out the bill provides that first-instance rulings by a misdemeanour court, in which arrest or restriction of freedom have been ruled, can be objected by way of demanding a common court hearing of the case.

It is also important that amendment of Art. 25 of the Misdemeanour Code, replacing the words "is ruled" by "can be ruled", abolishes the obligatory nature of the substituting detention.

POLITBURO MEMBERS ATTEND MINERS CONGRESS

LD252100 Warsaw PAP in English 1944 GMT 25 Oct 86

[Text] Warsaw, Oct. 25 -- The 1st Congress of the Federation of Miners' Trade Unions -- the most numerous, nation-wide supra-factory structure of the reborn trade union movement in Poland, started its two-day debates in Ruda Slaska, Upper Silesia, today.

The delegates represent almost 450,000 unionists whose ranks include more than 65 per cent of hard coal miners, and the 295 factory trade union organizations which belong to the federation rally more than 60 per cent of employees.

The debating unionists setn a letter to Wojciech Jaruzelski with cordial thanks for his interest in the congress and for the greetings embodied in his address at the voivodship PUWP report-election conference in Katowice. The miners also underlined the trade union unity of working people and openness towards all those who want to work for the good of working people and the whole nation. "In the large family of miners we see no place for people who destroy peace and order", the letter read.

The congress elected Rajmund Moric chairman of the Federation of Miners' Trade Unions for the next term.

Political Bureau members Alfrd Miodowicz and Zygmunt Muranski took part in the debate.

WALESA, OTHERS CRITICIZED FOR SIGNED STATEMENT

LD252242 Warsaw PAP in English 2123 GMT 25 Oct 86

["Who Has Lost Honour, and Who Has Not Lost Memory" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, Oct 25 -- The above is the headline over an article in "GAZETA KRAKOWSKA", by its editor-in-chief Slawomir J. Tabkowski, referring to a document published by the latest issue of TYGODNIK POWSZECHNY weekly.

The document, entitled "Statement", was signed by Stefan Bratkowski, Bronislaw Geremek, Tadeusz Mazowiecki, Stanislaw Stomma, Klemens Szaniawski, Jan Jozef Szczepanski, Jerzy Turowicz (the weekly's editor-in-chief) Lech Walesa and Andrzej Wielowiejski.

It is comprised of sort of three parts, GAZETA wrote, saying that the first one states that in spite of the many differences among the Poles and in spite of "wide social aspirations" being unmet, the "nearest and single most important task facing the Polish people today is to effectively revitalize the economy."

The second part of the "Statement" asks the U.S. President to lift all the American economic restrictions imposed on Poland, and the third part is made up of but one sentence: "We express a conviction that the time has come for it" GAZETA said.

"The authors disregard some of the major issues with truly astonishing carelessness," the paper went on, and said:

"In favour of imposing economic sanctions against not the Polish economy, but above all the whole of the Polish nation, were also some of the authors of the "Statement". Mr Bratkowski and Mr Walesa for sure, as they have repeatedly manifested it and made many efforts in that regard. They have lacked the courage to write that it was us, the undersigned, who at one point in time did our best to get President Reagan to impose the sanctions on Poland.

"Also some of these gentlemen, including Mr Walesa -- repeatedly and with great dedication -- worked to make sure that the sanctions by no means be lifted," GAZETA KRAKOWSKA charged.

"The sanctions were declared after the introduction of martial law. Their goal was to knock out the Polish economy and cause a deep political and social crisis as a result of which social attitudes were to turn against the party and government and on the soil of widespread discontent one could contemplate a change of the social system in Poland, or at least resurrextion of "Solidarnosc", and continued anarchy and confusion," GAZETA KRAKOWSKA said.

The authors justify their letter to President Reagan by the condition and needs of the Polish economy and the need to revitalize it, "Otherwise all of us will lose, both those governing and those governed. We today, and the generations to come", GAZETA quoted the "statement".

The paper agrees with the latter truth, although makes its point "on different assumptions, and also the image of our economy needs not be painted in black colours alone" it said.

"Likewise, it is untrue that the state of the economy, although very far from perfect, is catastrophical. It is due to the immense effort of millions of people (both religious believers and party members), also through worsened situation of many groups, but also owing to certain machanisms of the economic reform, that with great toil and difficulties, we are very slowly beginning to recover. We are carrying on our back not only the earlier, often unreasonable loans and our numerous mistakes, but also a huge load of debt which was caused also by the American sanctions.

"Losses suffered in the years 1980-81, a time on which many of the authors of the 'statement' had exerted much influence, as well as pauperization of all the Poles as a result of the sanctions imposed first by the U.S. and then some West European states -- in which at least some of the authors of the 'statement' had a major role -- are known and have not only been published but publicized, said the paper.

"There is also one simple question the authors fail to answer -- who is going to pay for that? They know the answer -- the nation, but how are they to tell the nation openly that at first one had one's own hand in worsening the living standards of the Poles, and then accused the party and the government of ineptitude, finally posing as saviour and appealing for lifting these same sanctions," GAZETA KRAKOWSKA went on to say.

"It was as late as October 1986 that the authors of the "statement" discovered the sanctions had not served the Polish nation, now and future generations. When in the past few years, the party, the government, and also our paper wrote on the detrimental effect of the sanctions, when we all called for sobering up and national reconciliation and agreement, when, clenching our teeth, we were at pains trying by our effort and work to save the few things still keeping the Poles together -- we were ridiculed and insulted.

"The people suffered and continue to suffer scarcity, even poverty, but even so both they and we tried to use every day after December 13, 1981, to move ahead, solve, tackle at least one slightest problem. That is why neither those millions of Poles deserving utmost respect, admiration and esteem, nor we, the journalists from the party daily 'GAZETA KRAKOWSKA', are in the least impressed by the text of the 'statement', just as very small social enthusiasm was aroused by the release of the so-called non-criminal prisoners last September.

"For although true that it is better late than never to find out about one's own errors and try to correct them, it is also true that one should concede one's own errors. This is imperative of civil courage," GAZETA KRAKOWSKA wrote.

DAILY VIEWS SCIENTIFIC WORK DIFFICULTIES

AU261617 Warsaw SLOWO POWSZECHNE in Polish 22 Oct 86 p 3

[Janusz Rowicki article: "The Closed Sesame"]

[Excerpts] In the past few years the material situation of universities has greatly deteriorated, and some people, forgetting budgetary cuts, are prone to assume that the primary reason for this deterioration is the fact that the Ministry of Science and Higher Education has transferred certain funds at its disposal to the Office for Scientific-Technological Progress. This transfer was criticized by university communities because, as an adverse result, they had to make thorough corrections to their research programs. [passage omitted]

Budgetary cuts in science are responsible for delays in research, which increases the already big gap between us and the economically developed countries, let alone the countries that are true leaders in science. This applies mainly to basic research, which takes a long time and which some people wrongly regard as unprofitable. [passage omitted]

The necessary equipment is a condition for the effectiveness of research in universities. Convertible currency cuts lead to impoverishing the research base, especially in the face of the progressive disinvestment of the old equipment. At the same time, however, control checks have disclosed that many universities possess modern and costly research equipment, which has never been used and is not being used. It is unfortunate that not even universities have been able to avoid reprehensible waste and excessive purchases.

It is no accident that attempts are being made to reinstate the old and moderately successful practice of setting up specialist regional laboratories. In 1970-75 some 35 such laboratories were set up, which owned about 50 percent of the especially rare equipment and which were subsidized by economic departments. Those were good times for science. Of course, the existence of these laboratories did not prevent some universities from amassing too much equipment, but it did enable poorer universities to use what they could never use otherwise.

Stagnation followed, and laboratories began to restrict their services. Some users of them began to quarrel for selfish reasons. As a result, as many as 15 such laboratories were liquidated up to 1982. However, as of 1983, attempts have been made, however feeble, to rationalize the exploitation of research equipment provided for universities. [passage omitted] It is worth promoting regional laboratories because individual universities are unable to acquire all research equipment on their own. [passage omitted]

ITALY'S JOTTI HOLDS TALKS WITH MALINOWSKI

LD280156 Warsaw PAP in English 1720 GMT 27 Oct 86

[Text] Warsaw, Oct 27 -- President of the Chamber of Deputies of the Italian Parliament Ms Nilde Jotti who is paying a visit to Poland met in the forenoon today with Sejm Speaker Roman Malinowski.

While referring to his recent talks in Rome, the speaker stressed that he welcomed in Warsaw not only an outstanding representative of Italian public life but also a great friend of Poland.

Polish-Italian economic cooperation continues to develop (although it has not reached the level of 1980 yet) and there are conditions to intensify it in the interest of both countries, the formation of new joint venture included, the Sejm speaker said.

He also said that both parliaments could contribute to the shaping of a Europe different to the present one. He recalled Wojciech Jaruzelski's proposal to hold in Poland on the 50th anniversary of the outbreak of World War Two, a world meeting of representatives of the states-signatories to the CSCE Final Act. The conference would be held not with a view to analysing the past but to drawing conclusions from it so as to boldly look forward to the future of Europe, he said.

During the meeting Nilde Jotti displayed interest in various aspects of Sejm work, including the role of the socio-economic council, methods of Sejm control, and application by the Sejm of opinions submitted by territorial bodies.

"Our impression is that we are witnessing a stage of profound transformations, modification of the structures of the state and its functioning," Nilde Jotti said, expressing a hope that the reforms taken up in Poland would bring positive effects.

As for the relations between the two parliaments MPs, Jotti said it would be worth giving more impetus to the work of the Italian-Polish group within the Italian Interparliamentary Union. She added that it could be possible to organize an exchange of experiences between the Polish and Italian parliamentary committees dealing with similar problems; the way it is being conducted with the states represented in the European Parliament.

Roman Malinowski presented Nilde Jotti with a commemorative medal of the Sejm. The president of the Chamber of Deputies of the Italian Parliament invited the Sejm speaker to pay a visit to Italy.

Later in the day Ms. Nilde Jotti laid a wreath at the symbolic Tomb of the Unknown Soldier here.

Nilde Jotti met newsmen, Monday, at a press conference here. Asked how she evaluated the situation in Poland, Nilde Jotti said she thought that Poland had the peak of the crisis already behind her. This made it possible to continue the process of political renewal.

Speaking about bilateral contacts between Poland and Italy she underlined that in recent time they had improved and this process was in progress. Mutual economic ties, which also intensified recently, play important role in this respect.

Referring to her meetings during the visit Nilde Jotti said she listened with interest to information on ways of the participation of Poland's society in the political life of the country.

She also said she attached great importance to cooperation of parliaments. In times of international tensions they play a major role in the defense of peace and security.

BRIEFS

CUBAN EDUCATION AGREEMENT -- A cooperation agreement between the higher education departments of Poland and Cuba was signed in Warsaw by Ministers Benon Miskiewicz and Fernando Vecino Algret. The cooperation encompasses the planning and organization of higher education and also the shaping and improvement of scientific personnel, among others in the areas of mechanics, transportation, the power industry, social sciences, Iberian Studies, and Polish studies. Direct contacts between Poland and Cuba's higher education institutions will develop. [Text] [Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 24 Oct 86 LD]

PZPR DELEGATION TO USSR -- A PZPR Central Committee delegation led by Stanislaw Gabrielski, head of the Political and Organization Department of the Central Committee, paid a visit to the Soviet Union at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee. During talks with representatives of the CPSU, issues relating to cooperation between the two parties were discussed. The significance of direct contacts between party echelons and organizations for the development of fraternal cooperation of the PRZP and CPSU was emphasized. [Text] [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 24 Oct 86 LD]

TRANSPORT MINISTER IN AUSTRIA -- Vienna, Oct. 23 -- Polish Minister of Transport Janusz Kaminski has visited Austria at the invitation from Austrian Minister of Nationalized Economy and Transport Rudolf Streicher. The two discussed issues pertaining to transport, better shipment of goods between Poland and Austria, and transit transport. At present, 850 thousand tonnes of Swedish ore is carried through Poland to Austria. It is possible to increase Polish transit and transport services. The talks also covered the prospects and programme of railway connections on the north-south line. During his stay in Linz Kaminski discussed further cooperation with the Voest Alpine, a big nationalized concern, and with the Plasser firm in the production of machine and plant for transport. [Text] [Warsaw PAP in English 2015 GMT 23 Oct 86 LD]

MAJOR METALLURGICAL CONTRACT SIGNED WITH USSR

AU242044 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1619 GMT 24 Oct 86

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 24/10/1986 -- The 12th edition of the Bucharest International Fair -- TIB '86, inaugurated a week ago in Romania's capital, knows intense activity of contacts and negotiations between experts and representatives of business quarters of Romania and tens of countries the world over, both exhibitors and others. They discussed interesting projects of economic collaboration, singled out and turned to advantage new possibilities of development and diversification of the commercial exchanges. At the same time, important export and import contracts were concluded, in the most varied domains.

The Romanian foreign trade company "Metalexportimport" signed with the Soviet foreign trade firm "Promsyrioimport" important contracts on Romanian-Soviet exchanges of metallurgical products. The contracts, the most important concluded at TIB '86 so far, worth some 230 million roubles, stipulate, among other things, Romanian exports of oil pipes, welded pipes, thick sheet, concrete steel, and Soviet exports of sections for pipes, drawn steel, ferroalloys, pig iron, other metallurgical products.

Along with contracts concluded with the USSR, that is Romania's major commercial partner in metallurgy, the Romanian organization also concluded at TIB '86 other deals regarding the export of metallurgical products with firms in the U.S., Kuwait, Federal Germany, Egypt, etc.

These days other Romanian foreign trade companies as well, contracted for 1987 and the next years, the sale of chemicals (chemical fertilizers, pharmaceutical products and cosmetics, rubber, tubes and tyres), electric household goods, industrial consumer goods and foodstuffs with partners in Federal Germany, the USSR, Czechoslovakia, Austria, the U.S., Switzerland, the Netherlands, etc.

DASCALESCU GREETES SHAMIR ON APPOINTMENT

AU261542 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 23 Oct 86 p 5

[Text] Comrade Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of the Government of the SR of Romania, has sent a cable to Yitzhaq Shamir, prime minister of the State of Israel, in which, on behalf of the government and on his own behalf, he conveys to Shamir warm congratulations on his appointment to this office and extends health, happiness, and success in fulfilling the mission bestowed upon him.

DASCALESCU, VADUVA RECEIVE ALBANIAN MINISTER

AU242110 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1810 GMT 24 Oct 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 24/10/1986 -- On October twenty-four Romanian Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu received Shane Korbeci, minister of foreign trade of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, who visited Romania.

During the interview the sides highlighted the good relations extant between the two countries and expressed the wish to develop and deepen them further. In the context they looked into new ways and means to expand and diversify the Romanian-Albanian cooperation in production and economic collaboration in domains of mutual interest, and to expand the exchange of goods.

Ilie Vaduva, minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, participated in the interview.

Talks were held in Bucharest on October twenty-three and twenty-four between the Romanian minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation Ilie Vaduva and the minister of foreign trade of Albania, Shane Korbeci. They analysed the stage attained by the Romanian-Albanian economic relations and expressed the joint wish to work for the further development of these relations.

At the conclusion of the talks the two ministers signed a trade protocol regarding the exchange of goods and the payments between the Governments of Romania and Albania in 1987.

Trade Protocol Signed

AU251654 Tirana ATA in English 0828 GMT 25 Oct 86

[Text] Tirana, October 25 (ATA) -- On October 24, 1986, the protocol on the exchange of goods and payments for 1987 between the PSR of Albania and the SR of Romania was signed in Bucharest.

The protocol was signed for the Albanian side by the minister of foreign trade, Shane Korbeci, and for the Romanian side by the minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, Ilie Vaduva.

The PSR of Albania will export to the SR of Romania chrome ore and concentrate, electric power, coal, bitumen, copper wires and cables, tobacco, cigarettes, cognac, wine, etc., and will import oil pipes and equipment, sheet iron, synthetic threads and fibres, chemicals, machinery and equipment, etc.

Present in the signing ceremony were also the vice minister of foreign affairs of the SR of Romania, Maria Groza, the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the PSR of Albania in the SR of Romania, Zoi Toska and the members of the two delegations.

AVRAM ATTENDS REFINERY INAUGURATION IN TURKEY

AU261428 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1956 GMT 25 Oct 86

[Text] Ankara (AGERPRES) 25/10/1986 -- The "Central Anatolia" refinery at Kirikkale was officially inaugurated on Saturday, October 25. Jointly built by Romania and Turkey, with its annual processing capacity of five million metric tonnes, the refinery is one of Turkey's major economic units. Its modern processing plants enable it to better turn to account raw materials and produce high-quality petroleum products.

The inauguration ceremony was attended by the president of the Republic of Turkey, Kenan Evren, the Turkish prime minister, Turgut Ozal, government and parliament members, as well as by Romanian specialists who collaborated in building that unit, and Turkish workers employed at the refinery.

A Romanian delegation led by Ioan Avram, Romanian electric power minister, chairman for Romania of the Romanian-Turkish Joint Commission, were present.

Taking the floor, Premier Turgut Ozal outlined the place assigned to the refinery in Turkey's economy, its significance in ensuring a powerful energy base; he also pointed to the fine collaboration between Turkey and Romania, thanking the Romanian Government for its excellent cooperation with Turkey in building that modern unit.

After he made a reference to the efforts his country deploys for the development of the economy, President Kenan Evren spoke about the friendly and cooperative ties between Turkey and Romania. Romania holds a special place in our ties with the neighboring countries, he said. I am very pleased with our collaboration with Romania and I hope that it will further grow. In context, President Evren highlighted the significance of his meetings and talks with President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania for the promotion of close relations of collaboration and cooperation between the two countries.

FLORESCU, BURCA MEETS SPANISH CP LEADER

AU242053 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 2001 GMT 24 Oct 86

[Text] Madrid AGERPRES 24/10/1986 -- The secretary-general of the Communist Party of Spain, Gerardo Iglesias, received Mihai Florescu, member of the CC of the RCP, and Mihai Burca, member of the Central Auditing Commission, who attend the events arranged to mark the fiftieth foundation anniversary of Spain's International Brigades. On the occasion, a friendly message of salute from the RCP general secretary was conveyed to the secretary-general of the Communist Party of Spain, to all Spanish Communists, as well as the wish of further successes in consolidating the party, its unity, in enhancing its role in Spanish political life.

Warmly thanking, Gerardo Iglesias asked that the RCP general secretary, Nicolae Ceausescu, be conveyed his friendly salute, as well as the best wishes of good health and further successes in his activity devoted to the cause of socialism and peace.

During the meeting, the two parties' resolve was reiterated to boost the traditional ties of solidarity and collaboration between the Romanian and Spanish Communists, in the interest of developing friendship and cooperation between the peoples of the two countries.

CEAUSESCU GREETs SIAD BARRE OF SOMALIA

AU241057 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 21 Oct 86 p 6

[Message by Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu to Somali President Mohamed Siad Barre on the occasion of Somali National Day]

[Text] To Comrade Mohamed Siad Barre, general secretary of the Somali Revolutionary Socialist Party and president of the Somali Democratic Republic,

On the 17th anniversary of the National Day of the Somali Democratic Republic, I extend to you warm congratulations and best wishes.

I reiterate the conviction that through further activity in the spirit of the talks and agreements jointly reached, the relations of friendship and cooperation between our parties and countries will further develop, to the benefit of the Romanian and Somali peoples and of the cause of peace, national independence, cooperation, and understanding in the world.

I wish you much personal health and happiness as well as progress and prosperity to the friendly Somali people.

Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the SR of Romania.

DAILY DETAILS LAW ON ARMS CUTS, REFERENDUM

AU271202 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romania 24 Oct 86 p 2

["Law on the 5-Percent Reduction by the SR of Romania of Armaments, Troops, and Military Expenditures and on Consulting the People in This Connection Through a Referendum" -- adopted by the Grand National Assembly session on 23 October in Bucharest]

[Text] In view of the president of the SR of Romania's proposal that our country should proceed to a 5-percent cutback in armaments, troops, and military expenditures by the end of this year, and that the people should be consulted in a referendum on such a decision,

On the basis of Article 43 point 3 of the Constitution,

The Grand National Assembly of the SR of Romania adopts the present law.

Article 1. A 5-percent cutback in armaments, troops, and military expenditures of the SR of Romania is approved.

Article 2. In connection with this measure on reducing armaments, troops, and military expenditures, the Grand National Assembly decides to consult the people in a referendum on 23 November 1986.

Constitution Modification

AU271159 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 24 Oct 86 p 2

["Law on the Modification of Certain Provisions of the Constitution of the SR of Romania" -- adopted by the Grand National Assembly session on 23 October in Bucharest]

[Text] On the basis of Article 43 of the Constitution of the SR of Romania, the Grand National Assembly of the SR of Romania adopts the present law.

Article 1. The Constitution of the SR of Romania is modified as follows:

1. At Article 43, after point 2, the following subparagraph is added:
-- "Decides to consult the people, through a referendum, on measures of particular importance for the country's supreme interests."
2. At Article 63, after point 1, the following subparagraph is added:
-- "Establishes the manner in which a referendum is organized and held."
3. At Article 75, after point 2, the following subparagraph is added:
-- "Establishes measures of particular significance for the country's supreme interests, which are to be submitted by the Grand National Assembly to the people for consultation through a referendum."

Article II. The Constitution of the SR of Romania -- which was republished in the Official Bulletin Part I No. 167/27 December 1947 -- will be republished with the subsequent changes and with those envisaged in the present law.

BUCHAREST FESTIVE MEETING MARKS ARMY DAY

AU251711 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1943 GMT 24 Oct 86

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES October 24, 1986 -- A festive meeting was organized in Bucharest, on October 24, by the National Defence Ministry and the Bucharest RCP Municipal Committee, in marking the Army Day.

The meeting was attended by Ion Coman, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, Colonel-General Vasile Milea, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, minister of national defence, members of the leading councils of the National Defence Ministry and of the Ministry of the Interior, representatives of the local party bodies, of executives of central institutions and public organizations, veterans of the Anti-Fascist War, generals, officers, other military, working people, members of the Patriotic Guards and of the formations of youth training for the homeland's defence.

Military attaches accredited to Romania were present.

The state anthem of the Socialist Republic of Romania was played in opening the festivity.

Major-General Stefan Gusa, first deputy minister of national defence and chief of staff, spoke about the significance of the celebrated event.

Evoking the meaning of the day of October 25, the speaker stressed the contribution of the Romanian Army to the victory of the anti-fascist and anti-imperialist revolution of social and national liberation of August 1944, to the hard battles fought together with the Soviet Army, for chasing away the Horthyist and Hitlerite invaders from the north-western part of the country, for the liberation of Hungary, Czechoslovakia and Austria, until the victorious ending of the war in Europe.

Emphasis was placed on the fact that the Romanian Army was apt to honour its mission to defend, together with the whole people, the revolutionary gains, the homeland's independence, sovereignty and independence.

The country's army, the speaker said, fully supports the RCP and Romanian state's foreign policy of peace and collaboration with the world's peoples. Just like all citizens of the country, the Army expresses its full adhesion to the resolution of the plenary meeting of the CC of the RCP of October 22, 1986, and the law passed in the recent session of the Grand National Assembly, to pass, by the end of the year, to a five per cent reduction of weapons, troops and military expenditures of Romania, to have these measures submitted for approval to the whole people in a referendum.

In an atmosphere of powerful enthusiasm, the meeting participants addressed a telegram to Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP, president of Romania, supreme commander of the Armed Forces.

ECONOMIC TALKS HELD WITH BULGARIA IN BELGRADE

AU251707 Sofia BTA in English 2006 GMT 24 Oct 86

[Text] Belgrade, October 24 (BTA correspondent) -- The Bulgaro-Yugoslavian Committee for Economic and Techno-Scientific Cooperation held its 21st session here from October 22 through 24. The two countries' experts focused on topical questions of bilateral economic ties. Special attention was devoted to the development of long-term forms of cooperation, such as joint industrial production, specialisation, the joint entry in third countries' markets, and others, which provide a stable basis for an increase in countertrade.

In the common assessment, the two countries have made definite progress in their economic relations, but there are still greater opportunities for the promotion and diversification of bilateral cooperation in different fields.

Today Mr Belcho Belchev, minister of finance and co-chairman of the committee, and Mr Tibor Salma, member of the Federal Executive Council and co-chairman of the Bulgaro-Yugoslavian Committee for Economic and Techno-Scientific Cooperation, signed a protocol on the results of the committee's session in Belgrade.

Mr Belcho Belchev was received by Mr Branko Mikulic, president of the Federal Executive Council. He also conferred with Mr Nenad Krekic, federal secretary of foreign trade of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

COOPERATION TALKS HELD WITH CSSR 24 OCT

LD242044 Prague CTK in English 1428 GMT 24 Oct 86

[Text] Belgrade Oct 24 (CTK correspondent) -- The 30th session of the Czechoslovak-Yugoslav Mixed Commission for Scientific and Technical Cooperation ended in Skopje, Yugoslavia, today.

It dealt with the fulfilment of 180 tasks contained in the program of long-term scientific and technical cooperation between the two countries in the 1986-1990 period and expressed interest in seeking new forms of economic cooperation.

The commission also appreciated the results achieved in the fulfilment of 160 tasks of the program of long-term cooperation in this field in the 1981-1985 period, especially material and energy savings, the further expansion of cooperation and specialization in production and rationalization of the production processes mainly in the engineering industry.

DIZDAREVIC DEPARTS ON WEST EUROPE TOUR

LD271341 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1232 GMT 27 Oct 86

[Text] Belgrade, 27 Oct -- At noon today Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs, left for Rome, the starting point of a special mission that includes another seven representatives of the nonaligned countries, designed to acquaint officials in some West European countries with the resolutions of the Eighth Nonaligned Summit in Harare and measures of boycotting the racist regime in Pretoria.

After Rome, the eight-member mission of nonaligned countries will visit Brussels, Paris, London, and Bonn.

At Belgrade airport Dizdarevic was seen off by Budimir Loncar, deputy federal secretary for foreign affairs, and other officials from the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs.

UN ENVOY SPEAKS IN DEBATE ON NICARAGUA

LD240124 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2146 GMT 23 Oct 86

[Text] United Nations, October 23 (TANJUG) -- Nicaragua has for years been exposed to pressures and threats aimed at undermining the country's independence and sovereignty, Yugoslavia's permanent representative to the U.N. Ambassador Dragoslav Pejic said today in a U.N. Security Council debate on Nicaragua.

Pejic recalled that, on the basis of a complaint by Nicaragua, the International Court of Justice in The Hague condemned the use of force of threats by the U.S.

Ambassador Pejic also underlined that heads of state or government of the nonaligned countries upheld at their recent summit in Harare all efforts aimed at an equitable solution to the crisis in Central America based on the security of all states and respect of their sovereignty, national independence and right to self-determination.

MILAN VERES APPOINTED NEW ENVOY TO USSR

LD242240 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2125 GMT 24 Oct 86

[Text] Belgrade, Oct 24 (TANJUG) -- The Yugoslav state Presidency has appointed Milan Veres, assistant federal secretary, as new Yugoslav ambassador to the Soviet Union.

Veres was minister-adviser at the Yugoslav Embassy in Moscow in the 1970s. His latest diplomatic post abroad was that of Yugoslav ambassador to Hungary.

FEC ENDORSES DRAFT MONETARY POLICY DOCUMENTS

LD270156 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1010 GMT 27 Oct 86

[Text] Belgrade, 26 Oct (TANJUG) -- Draft conclusions on the aims and tasks of the joint money-issuing and monetary policy and of the joint foundations of the credit policy next year, which were endorsed at last night's FEC session presided over by Branko Mikulic, envisaged that monetary and credit policy measures had to serve the function of stepping up economic growth. They will help improve the balance of payments, increase exports, and reduce the rate of inflation. It is of particular importance that the credit policy measures prevent crediting those banks that do not recover the credits regularly, as well as crediting excess stocks of finished products in organizations of associated labor.

In order to realize these aims, it is envisaged that the money supply in the first quarter next year be increased by a maximum of 4.5 percent, compared to the situation in December this year, while this amount will be coordinated with retail prices every 3 months, but at a considerably lower level. Dinar investments by the banks will also be coordinated with the growth of the money supply.

The draft conclusions also regulate the policy of realistic interest rates, in such a way that a realistic positive interest rate would be established on the basis of the movement of producer prices in the previous 6 months. This would be the basis for establishing interest rates for the following 3-month period.

A draft resolution on the projection of the balance of payments for next year was also endorsed. It envisages a balance of payments surplus, keeping foreign exchange reserves at a level that ensures the external liquidity of the country regarding foreign payments and a further reduction in foreign debts, while making better use of already approved credits from the international bank and other international organizations to the tune of \$350 million.

MUSEUM DIRECTOR RECEIVES PARTY REPRIMAND

AU242012 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 24 Oct 86

[Text] Pavle Straser, director of the Novi Sad City Museum, has been punished with the ideopolitical measure of the last reprimand before expulsion from the LC. According to the decision of the museum's basic LC organization, the reasons for the punishment are the self-managing and ideopolitical mistakes in organizing the exhibition of painter Milic od Macve [Milic Stankovic] in Sremski Karlovci.

BORBA ON POLEMICS BETWEEN YOUTH, LCY PAPERS

AU252023 [Editorial Report] Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian on 3 October on page 11 carries two articles under the joint bannerhead "Polemics about KOMUNIST." The first is a 1,000-word report "prepared by B.M." and entitled "Formal or Essential Changes?" on criticism of KOMUNIST, organ of the LCY, published by MLADOST, organ of the Socialist Youth Federation of Yugoslavia. The second article entitled "KOMUNIST's Answer: For Truth and Constructive Criticism" is a 600-word article carried from "today's issue of KOMUNIST" and signed "KOMUNIST Editorial Board."

In the first of the two articles B.M. reports that MLADOST says: "In the eight issues of KOMUNIST, whose mastheads differ only in reflecting the republic or province names, the Yugoslav portion has been melting away more and more, and has almost disappeared, because republican and provincial editorial boards have been carrying more and more articles in accordance with their republican and provincial top leaders' attitudes." MLADOST is also said to have claimed that Vitomir Sudarski, KOMUNIST director, and Vljeko Krivokapic, chief and responsible editor, have contributed to such a practice. MLADOST is reported to have given several examples such as the omission of two passages from the report on Serbian LC Central Committee session in all issues except for the one for Serbia. The passages contain a quotation from Tito speaking on the unity of LC organizations in all republics and a quotation of Edvard Kardelj speaking about democratic centralism which, according to him, "means, among other things, that Kosovo and Vojvodina LC's have a certain responsibility toward the Serbian LC as a whole." Another example is that an interview with Ivan Stambolic carried by all KOMUNIST issues on 6 September 1985 was assessed as "editorial failure."

According to MLADOST, and as BORBA reported, when covering the Viskic-Radelic case -- partisan Andjelka Radelic published a book in which she claimed that one Borivoje Viskic was a member of the Ustasha forces and she was brought to trial for libel -- KOMUNIST carried an article fully supporting the partisan only in its issue for Serbia, while all other issues carried another article critical of the partisan and "defending the juvenile quisling Viskic."

MLADOST also finds fault with KOMUNIST for omitting parts of an interview given by Spanish Civil War veteran Kosta Nadj when he stated that his experience in the Yugoslav Royal Army helped him in Spain and also the "part pertaining to identification of Yugoslavism with unitarianism. In that part, Kosta Nadj said the following: 'The first ones to start using the word unitarianism in this country were Croatian nationalists Mika Tripalo and Savka Dabcevic.'" He also said that he felt like a Yugoslav, and if that is unitarianism, then he is one. "I am very sorry that the party does not support Yugoslavism," he also said.

At the end of BORBA's report, MLADOST is cited as criticizing too many foreign travels by the KOMUNIST director and chief editor. In its answer to MLADOST and DUGA which "carried articles pertaining to KOMUNIST and its editorial policy," the KOMUNIST editorial board says that KOMUNIST Director Vitomir Sudarski and Chief Editor Vljajko Krivokapic "were attacked in those articles in an unprincipled manner. The criticism on the pages of those periodicals is neither constructive nor well-intentioned. This campaign and the malice in the writing are based on half-truths and untruths and therefore can be grouped with other writings that have recently persistently tried to disqualify KOMUNIST as the LCY organ." The KOMUNIST Editorial Board also explains some of the points upon which it is attacked. About the Viskic-Radelic case, it says that "the policy of the chief editor of all KOMUNIST issues was not to write in a hurry and in a sensationalist manner, but to wait for the findings and attitudes of LC organs that investigated the case," and "therefore reliable information for KOMUNIST should be that given by the LC organs after comprehensive investigation and checking, avoiding the traps of politicizing the case and treating it one-sidedly."

The KOMUNIST Editorial Board goes on to say that "DUGA and MLADOST comment on the shortening of the new item on the Serbian LC Central Committee on statutory problems in a tendentious and false way too." They comment in such a way and "even draw conclusions to give readers the impression that statements by Comrades Tito and Kardelj have allegedly been shortened and 'censured' almost to the point of opposing LCY unity." The KOMUNIST editorial board says all this was about shortening a journalist's article, which is "inevitable in all newspapers. Editing articles in conformity with the newspaper's policy and role is also inevitable. Or DUGA and MLADOST may cherish some different practice. Actually, that can be concluded from the series of editorial mistakes of those editorial boards."

The KOMUNIST Editorial Board admits having made a mistake in shortening Kosta Nadj's interview in some of its issues and apologizes to Kosta Nadj.

Finally, replying to MLADOST's claim on the number of foreign trips the director and the chief editor of KOMUNIST, the Editorial Board gives the number of their trips in 1985 and 1986 and the reasons -- mainly invitations of other party organs -- and concludes with the following:

"KOMUNIST will continue its activity along the LCY's political line by furthering its influence and impact, as well as its contribution to the social action in a complex period, by pointing out the political games and misuses of certain newspapers critically and with commitment."

MAMULA TOURS BOSNIA-HERCEGOVINA FACILITIES

LD271507 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1240 GMT 27 Oct 86

[Text] Bileca, 27 Oct -- Fleet Admiral Branko Mamula, federal secretary for national defense, this morning arrived in Bileca for a visit to the Ground Forces School of Reserve Officers. In the Mosa Pijade barracks complex the federal secretary was welcomed by Munir Mesihovic, president of the Bosnia-Hercegovina Presidency; Lt Col Gen Anton Lukezic, commander of Sarajevo Army District; Maj Gen Sakib Pozderac, commander of the Bosnia-Hercegovina Territorial Defense, and others. After inspecting the unit of honor, Adm Mamula conducted talks with the officers of this prominent military school, which marked the 30th anniversary of its founding and successful work this summer. On that occasion the school was awarded the Order of Merit with Golden Wreath.

During the visit to the school, Adm Mamula toured classrooms, laboratories and training grounds. The current generation of cadets displayed a top-level capacity to perform complex tactical and combat actions.

Admiral of the Fleet Branko Mamula, federal secretary for national defense, highly evaluated the results produced by this institution of military education in enhancing combat readiness and developing the moral-political unity in the Yugoslav People's Army and, in particular, in strengthening and cherishing the brotherhood and unity among our nations and nationalities.

Following the visit to the Ground Forces School of Reserve Officers Fleet Adm Branko Mamula, Munir Mesihovic and their aides had talks in the Yugoslav People's Army club with representatives of the municipal assembly, sociopolitical organizations and work organizations of Bileca.

The talks, which were also attended by Savo Ceur, president of the Bosnia-Hercegovina Assembly, and other officials dealt with the topical issues of our socioeconomic development and the results being achieved in the course of preparations for all-people's defense and social self-protection in this sociopolitical community.

RADIO CRITICIZES VOJVODINA OFFICIAL'S SPEECH

AU261953 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0900 GMT 26 Oct 86

[From the "Sunday at 10" program; unattributed commentary on the session of Novi Sad cultural workers aktiv held in Novi Sad on 23 October]

[Text] The aktiv of Novi Sad Communist cultural workers discussed ideological trends in culture 3 days ago. Tomislav Marcinko, executive secretary of the Novi Sad City LC Committee Presidium, made the introductory speech. The method, manner, and intonation of Marcinko's speech provoked a tempestuous reaction from the public. What is surprising is primarily his words of disbelief in the action carried out by the LCs of Belgrade and Serbia in unmasking various forms of Serbian nationalism, as well as disbelief in their actions on the occasion of the latest occurrences resulting from the so-called memorandum of the Serbian Academy of Sciences and Arts.

The executive secretary of the Novi Sad City LC Committee Presidium also made several comparisons equating, in short, the present situation in Belgrade and Serbia with the times of mass movement [nationalist movement in Croatia at the end of the 1960's and beginning of 1970's].

We are not used to it and it is particularly not suitable to our political practice that an LC official takes on himself the jurisdiction of internal affairs organs, threatens with the use of force, and the like, which Marcinko did in his speech. In an atmosphere in which constructive efforts are being made both in the republic and the provinces with a view to overcoming different interpretations of unity and togetherness in the republic, such behavior obviously does not lead to this aim.

BRIEFS

NEW UN REPRESENTATIVE -- United Nations, Oct 24 (TANJUG) U.N. Secretary-General Perez de Cuellar today stated that only a few countries, Yugoslavia included, have so much contributed to the world organization since its foundation. Perez de Cuellar today received credentials from Yugoslavia's newly appointed ambassador to the U.N. Dragoslav Pejic, hitherto assistant foreign secretary. Perez de Cuellar noted he was receiving the ambassador's credentials on the day of the United Nations and the coincidence corresponded to Yugoslavia's place and role in the world organization. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG in English 2024 GMT 24 Oct 86 LD]

SRI LANKAN CULTURAL AGREEMENT -- Colombo, October 24 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslavia and Sri Lanka signed a two-year education and cultural agreement in Colombo today. The program includes various cultural manifestations, participation in international round tables in Yugoslavia and Sri Lanka, cooperation between universities, student exchange, exchange of specialized literature, etc. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG in English 1614 GMT 24 Oct 86 LD]

FEDERAL BUDGET INCREASED -- Belgrade, 22 Oct -- An increase in the federal budget was upheld today by the Federal Chamber's Federal Budget Committee as a necessary evil. The delegates, in fact, agreed with the proposed distribution of 275.6 billion dinars, proceeding from the assumption that the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces would approve such an increase in the budget. There were no objections to earmarking, out of the proposed sum, 203.4 billion dinars for the Yugoslav People's Army; 21.6 billion dinars for the undeveloped republics and Kosovo; and 126.6 billion dinars for the protection of veterans and for military pensions. [Excerpt] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1401 GMT 22 Oct 86 LD]

RAIL FARES RISE -- Belgrade, 22 Oct -- The assembly of the Yugoslav railway networks community today decided to raise the cost of rail transportation by an average of 25.2 percent, with the fares on domestic lines going up by as much as 30 percent. The decision goes into effect 1 November. [Summary] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1233 GMT 22 Oct 86 LD]